POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS MANUAL

Volume I

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

PART II

SECOND EDITION



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PART II.

NOTICE.

This Volume contains the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885 and the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932 issued under the Act by the Governor General in Council. Amendments issued to these Rules by the Governor General in Council up to the 15th July 1934 have been included in the Volume.

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Posts and Telegraphs Manual.

Volume I.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

PART II.

CHAPTER 1.

I. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

ACT No. XIII OF 1885.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title, local extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including the Sonthal Parganas and the pargana of Spiti and it applies also to—

(a) all native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India,

(b) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native State in India, and

(c) all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native State in India.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1885.

2. Repeal and Savings.—The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876 (I of 1876), is hereby repealed.

But all licenses granted and rules made under that Act or any Act thereby repealed, and now in force, shall, so far as they could be granted or made under this Act, be deemed to have been respectively granted and made hereunder.

3. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Telegraph" means an electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for making, transmitting or receiving telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity, galvanism or magnetism:

(2) "Telegraph Officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph, established, maintained, or worked by the Government, or by a person, licensed under this Act:

(3) "Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a Telegraph Officer to be sent by telegraph, or to be delivered.

(4) "Telegraph line" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any appliances and apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of fixing or insulating the same:

(5) "Post" means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line

(6) "Telegraph authority" means the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and includes any Officer empowered by him to perform all or any of the functions of the Telegraph authority under this Act:

(7) "Local authority" means any Municipal Committee, District Board, body of Port Commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of any Municipal or Local fund.

PART II.—PRIVILEGES AND POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

4. Exclusive privilege in respect of telegraphs and power to grant licenses.—(1) Within British India, the Governor-General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may grant a license, on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as he thinks fit, to any person to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of British India:

Provided further that the Governor-General in Council may, by rules made under this Act and published in the *Gazette of India*, permit, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, the establishment, maintenance and working—

(*a*) of wireless telegraphs on ships within Indian territorial waters, and on aircraft within or above British India or Indian territorial waters, and

(*b*) of telegraphs other than wireless telegraphs within any part of British India.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, delegate to the telegraph authority all or any of his powers under the first proviso to sub-section (1).

The exercise by the telegraph authority of any power so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may, by the notification, think fit to impose.

5. Power for Government to take possession of licensed telegraphs and to order interception of messages.—(1) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, or any Officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council may—

(*a*) take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Act; or

(b) order that any message or class of messages to or from any persons or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by, or transmitted or received by, any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government or an Officer thereof mentioned in the order

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point [1]

6. Power to establish telegraph on land of Railway Company.—Any Railway Company, on being required so to do by the Governor-General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish and maintain a telegraph upon any part of the land of the Company, and shall give every reasonable facility for working the same.

7. Power to make rules for the conduct of telegraphs.—(1) The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules consistent with the Act for the conduct of all or any telegraphs established, maintained or worked by the Government or by persons licensed under this Act.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for all or any of the following, among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the rates at which, and the other conditions and restrictions subject to which messages shall be transmitted;

(b) the precautions to be taken for preventing the improper interception or disclosure of messages;

(c) the period for which, and the conditions subject to which, telegrams and other documents belonging to, or being in the custody of, Telegraph Officers shall be preserved; and

(d) the fees to be charged for searching for telegrams or other documents in the custody of any Telegraph Officer.

(3) When making rules for the conduct of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Act, the Governor-General in Council may by the rules, prescribe fines for any breach of the same:

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Provided that the fines so prescribed shall not exceed the following limits, namely:—

(i) when the person licensed under this Act is punishable for the breach, one thousand rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach a further fine of two hundred rupees, for every day after the first during the whole or any part of which the breach continues;

(ii) when a servant of the person so licensed or any other person, is punishable for the breach, one-fourth of the amount specified in clause (i).

8. Revocation of licenses.—The Governor-General in Council may, at any time, revoke any license granted under section 4, on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained or in default of payment of any consideration payable thereunder.

9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.—The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any Telegraph Officer failing in his duty with respect to the receipt, transmission or delivery of any message; and no such Officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

PART III.—POWER TO PLACE TELEGRAPH LINES AND POSTS.

10. Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts.—The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along or across and posts, in or upon any immoveable property:

Provided that—

(*a*) the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained;

(*b*) the Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post;

(*c*) except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority; and

(*d*) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in clause (*c*), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.

11. Power to enter on property in order to repair or remove telegraph lines or posts.—The telegraph authority may, at any time, for the purpose of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph line or post, enter on the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the line or post has been placed.

Provisions applicable to property vested in or under the control or management of Local Authorities.

12. Power for local authority to give permission under section 10, clause (c) subject to conditions.—Any permission given by a local authority under section 10, clause (c), may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as that authority thinks fit to impose, as to the payment of any expenses to which the authority will necessarily be put in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by that section, or as to the time or mode of execution of any work, or as to any other thing connected with or relative to any work undertaken by the telegraph authority under those powers

13. Power for local authority to require removal or alteration of telegraph line or post.—When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by the telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, and the local authority, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the Telegraph line or post was so placed, considers it expedient that it should be removed or that its position should be altered, the local authority may require the telegraph authority to remove it or alter its position as the case may be.

14. Power to alter position of gas or water pipes or drains.—The telegraph authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of gas or water, or of any drain (not being a main drain) :—

Provided that—

(a) when the telegraph authority desires to alter the position of any such pipe or drain, it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, specifying the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority, and, when the pipe or drain is not under the control of the local authority, to the person under whose control the pipe or drain is;

(b) a local authority or person receiving notice under clause (a) may send a person to superintend the work, and the telegraph authority shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

15. Disputes between telegraph authority and local authority.—(1) If any dispute arises between the telegraph authority and a local authority in consequence of the local authority refusing the permission referred to in section 10, clause (*c*), or prescribing any condition under section 12, or in consequence of the telegraph authority omitting to comply with a requisition made under section 13, or otherwise in respect of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, it shall be determined by such Officer as the Local Government may appoint either generally or specially in this behalf.

(2) An appeal from the determination of the Officer so appointed shall lie to the Local Government; and the order of the Local Government shall be final.

Provisions applicable to other property.

16. Exercise of powers conferred by section 10, and disputes as to compensation, in case of property other than that of a local authority.—(1) If the exercise of the powers mentioned in section 10 in respect of property referred to in clause (*d*) of that section is resisted or obstructed, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

(2) If, after the making of an order under sub-section (1), any person resists the exercise of those powers, or, having the control over the property, does not give all facilities for their being exercised, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

(3) If any dispute arises concerning the sufficiency of the compensation to be paid under section 10, clause (*d*), it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, be determined by him.

(4) If any dispute arises as to the persons entitled to receive compensation or as to the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it, the telegraph authority may pay into the Court of the District Judge such amount as he deems sufficient, or, where all the disputing parties have in writing admitted the amount tendered to be sufficient, or the amount has been determined under sub-section (3), that amount; and the District Judge, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, shall determine the persons entitled to receive the compensation or, as the case may be, the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it.

(5) Every determination of a dispute by a District Judge under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) shall be final:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the whole or any part of any compensation paid by the telegraph authority, from the person who has received the same.

17. Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property other than that of a local authority.—(1) When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by the telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property not being property vested in or under the control or management of a local authority, and any person entitled to do so, desires to deal with that property in such a manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may require the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post accordingly:

Provided that, if compensation has been paid under section 10, clause (*d*), he shall, when making the requisition, tender to the telegraph authority the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration, or half of the amount paid as compensation, whichever may be the smaller sum.

(2) If the telegraph authority omits to comply with the requisition, the person making it may apply to the District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the property is situate to order the removal of alteration.

(3) A District Magistrate receiving an application under sub-section (2) may, in his discretion, reject the same or make an order, absolutely or subject to conditions, for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form: and the order so made shall be final

Provisions applicable to all property

18. Removal of trees interrupting telegraphic communication.—(1) If any tree standing or lying near a telegraph line interrupts, or is likely to interrupt, telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, cause the tree to be removed or dealt with in such other way as he deems fit.

(2) When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the telegraph line was placed, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and the award shall be final.

19. Telegraph lines and posts placed before the passing of this Act.—Every telegraph line or post placed before the passing of this Act under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, shall be deemed to have been placed in exercise of the powers conferred by, and after observance of all the requirements of, this Act.

19A. Person exercising legal right likely to damage telegraph or interfere with telegraphic communication to give notice.—(1) Any person desiring to deal in the legal exercise of a right with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to a telegraph

line or post which has been duly placed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of the intended exercise of such right to the telegraph authority, or to any telegraph officer whom the telegraph authority may empower in this behalf.

(2) If any such person without having complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) deals with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to any telegraph line or post, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, order such person to abstain from dealing with such property in such manner for a period not exceeding one month from the date of his order and forthwith to take such action with regard to such property as may be in the opinion of the Magistrate necessary to remedy or prevent such damage, interruption or interference during such period.

(3) A person dealing with any property in the manner referred to in sub-section (1) with the *bonâ fide* intention of averting imminent danger of personal injury to himself or any other human being shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of the said sub-section if he gives such notice of the intended exercise of the right as is in the circumstances possible; or where no such previous notice can be given without incurring the imminent danger referred to above, if he forthwith gives notice of the actual exercise of such right to the authority or officer specified in the said sub-section.

19B. Power to confer upon licensee powers of telegraph authority under this Part.—The Governor General in Council may, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, confer upon any licensee under section 4, in respect of the extent of his license and subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Governor-General in Council may think fit to impose and to the provisions of this Part all or any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under this Part with regard to a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained

Provided that the notice prescribed in section 19A shall always be given to the telegraph authority or officer empowered to receive notice under section 19A (1).

Part IV.—Penalties.

20. Establishing, maintaining or working unauthorised telegraph. —(1) If any person establishes, maintains or works a telegraph within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 4 or otherwise than as permitted by rules made under that section, he shall be punished, if the telegraph is a wireless telegraph, with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both, and, in any other case, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), offences under this section in respect of a wireless telegraph shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be bailable and non-cognizable.

(3) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this section, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the telegraph in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such telegraph, be forfeited to His Majesty

20A. Breach of condition of license.—If the holder of a license granted under section 4 contravenes any condition contained in his license, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every week during which the breach of the condition continues.

21. Using such telegraphs.—If any person, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained or worked, in contravention of this Act, transmits or receives any message by such telegraph, or performs any service incidental thereto, or delivers any message for transmission by such telegraph; or accepts delivery of any message sent thereby, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

22. Opposing establishment of telegraphs on railway land.—If a Railway Company, or an Officer of a Railway Company, neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of section 6, it or he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day during which the neglect or refusal continues

23. Intrusion into signal-room, trespass in telegraph office or obstruction.—If any person—

(*a*) without permission of competent authority enters the Signal-room of a Telegraph Office of the Government, or of a person licensed under this Act, or

(*b*) enters a fenced enclosure round such a Telegraph Office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so, or

(*c*) refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein, or

(*d*) wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

24. Unlawfully attempting to learn contents of messages.—If any person does any of the acts mentioned in section 23 with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or of committing any offence punishable under this Act, he may (in addition to the fine

with which he is punishable under section 23) be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

25. Intentionally damaging or tampering with telegraphs.—If any person, intending—

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission or delivery of any message, or

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

(*c*) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with or touches any battery, machinery, telegraph line, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

25A. Injury to or interference with a telegraph line or post.—If, in any case not provided for by section 25, any person deals with any property and thereby wilfully or negligently damages any telegraph line or post duly placed on such property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to pay the telegraph authority such expenses (if any) as may be incurred in making good such damage, and shall also, if the telegraphic communication is by reason of the damage so caused interrupted, be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply where such damage or interruption is caused by a person dealing with any property in the legal exercise of a right if he has complied with the provision of section 19A (1).

26. Telegraph officer or other official making away with, or altering or unlawfully intercepting or disclosing, messages, or divulging purport of signals.—If any Telegraph Officer, or any person not being a Telegraph Officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a Telegraph Office,—

(*a*) wilfully secretes, makes away with or alters any message which he has received for transmission or delivery, or

(*b*) wilfully, and otherwise than in obedience to an order of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government, or of an Officer especially authorised by the Governor General in Council to make the order, omits to transmit, *or intercepts or detains*, any message *or any part thereof*, or otherwise than in pursuance of his official duty or in obedience to the direction of a competent Court, discloses the contents or any part of the contents of any message to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

(*c*) divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

27. Telegraph officer fraudulently sending messages without payment.—If any Telegraph Officer transmits by telegraph any message on which the charge prescribed by the Government, or by a person licensed under this Act, as the case may be, has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government or that person, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

28. Misconduct.—If any Telegraph Officer or any person not being a Telegraph Officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a Telegraph Office, is guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct whereby the correct transmission or the delivery of any message is impeded or delayed, or if any Telegraph Officer loiters or delays in the transmission or delivery of any message, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both

29. Sending fabricated message.—If any person transmits or causes to be transmitted by telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

29A. Penalty.—If any person, without due authority, —

(*a*) makes or issues any document of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, or

(*b*) makes on any document any mark in imitation of, or similar to, or purporting to be, any stamp or mark of any Telegraph Office under the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, or a mark of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document so marked has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

30. Retaining a message delivered by mistake.—If any person fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, makes away with, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person, or, being required by a Telegraph Officer or deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

31. Bribery.—A Telegraph Officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) ; and in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word 'Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person licensed under this Act

32. Attempts to commit offences.—Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act shall be punished with the punishment herein provided for the offence.

PART V.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

33. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.—(1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly and maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional Police force in that place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may send such additional Police force as it thinks fit to the place and employ the same therein so long as, in the opinion of that Government, the necessity of doing so continues.

(2) The inhabitants of the place shall be charged with the cost of the additional Police force, and the District Magistrate shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which the cost shall be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

(3) All moneys payable under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable either under the warrant of Magistrate by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court.

(4) The Local Government may, by order in writing, define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section.

34. Application of Act to Presidency-towns and Rangoon.—(1) This Act in its application to the presidency-towns, shall be read as if the words 'District Magistrate', in section 16, sub-section (1), and section 17, sub-sections (2) and (3), for the words 'Magistrate of the first or second class' in section 18, sub-section (1), and section 19A, sub-section (2) and for the word 'Magistrate' in section 18, sub-section (2), there had been enacted the words 'Commissioner of Police', and for the words 'District Judge' in section 16, sub-sections (3), (4) and (5), the words 'Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(2) Section 16, in its application to the town of Rangoon, shall be read as if for the words 'District Judge', wherever they occur in that section, there had been enacted the words 'Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(3) The fee in respect of an application to the Chief Judge of a Presidency Court of Small Causes under sub-section (3) of section 16 shall be the same as would be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in respect of such an application to a District Judge beyond the limits of a presidency-town, and fees for summonses and other processes in proceedings before the Chief Judge under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of that section shall be payable according to the scale set forth in the fourth schedule to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882).

II. Amending Acts.

(1) ACT No. XI OF 1888

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th October 1888.)

An Act to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. Addition of section to Act XIII of 1885.—The following section shall be added to that Act, namely:—

34. Application of Act to presidency-towns and Rangoon.—(1) This Act, in its application to the presidency-towns, shall be read as if for the words "District Magistrate" in section 16, sub-section (1), and section 17, sub-sections (2) and (3), for the words "Magistrate of the first or second class" in section 18, sub-section (1), and for the word "Magistrate" in section 18, sub-section (2), there had been enacted the words "Commissioner of Police", and for the words "District Judge" in section 16, sub-sections (3), (4) and (5), the words "Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes"

(2) Section 16, in its application to the town of Rangoon, shall be read as if for the words "District Judge", whenever they occur in that section, there had been enacted the words "Judge of the Court of Small Causes"

(3) The fee in respect of an application to the Chief Judge of a Presidency Court of Small Causes under sub-section (3) of section 16 shall be the same as would be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), in respect of such an application to a District Judge beyond the limits of a presidency-town, and fees for summonses and other processes in proceedings before the Chief Judge under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of that section shall be payable according to the scale set forth in the fourth schedule to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882)

(2) ACT No VII OF 1914.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th February 1914.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885); It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914.

2. Substitution of new sub-section for section 1 (2), Act XIII of 1885.—For sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti, and it applies also to—

(a) all native Indian subjects of His Majesty in any place without and beyond British India,

(b) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native State in India, and

(c) all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native State in India."

3. Amendment of section 3 of the said Act.—In clause (1) of section 3 of the said Act for the words "transmitting or making", the words "making, transmitting or receiving" shall be substituted.

4. Addition of further proviso and sub-section (2) to section 4 of the said Act.—*Section 4 of the said Act shall be renumbered section 4* (1) and after the said sub-section the following proviso and sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under this Act and published in the *Gazette of India*, permit, subject to such restrictions and conditions as he thinks fit, the establishment, maintenance and working—

(a) of wireless telegraphs on ships within Indian territorial waters, and

(b) of telegraphs other than wireless telegraphs within any part of British India

"(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, delegate to the telegraph authority all or any of his powers under the first proviso to sub-section (1).

"The exercise by the telegraph authority of any power so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by the notification, think fit to impose."

5. Insertion of new sections 19A and 19B after section 19 of the said Act.—After section 19 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely —

"**19A. Person exercising legal right likely to damage telegraph or interfere with telegraphic communication to give notice.**—(1) Any person desiring to deal in the legal exercise of a right with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to a telegraph line or post which has been duly placed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, shall give not less than one month's notice in writing of the intended exercise of such right to the telegraph authority, or to any telegraph officer whom the telegraph authority may empower in this behalf.

"(2) If any such person without having complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) deals with any property in such a manner as is likely to cause damage to any telegraph line or post, or to interrupt or interfere with telegraphic communication, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, order such person to abstain from dealing with such property in such manner for a period not exceeding one month from the date of his order and forthwith to take such action with regard to such property as may, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be necessary to remedy or prevent such damage, interruption or interference during such period.

"(3) A person dealing with any property in the manner referred to in sub-section (1) with the *bonâ fide* intention of averting imminent danger of personal injury to himself or any other human being shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of the said sub-section if he gives such notice of the intended exercise of the right as is in the circumstances possible, or where no such previous notice can be given without incurring the imminent danger referred to above, if he forthwith gives notice of the actual exercise of such right to the authority or officer specified in the said sub-section

"**19B. Power to confer upon licensee powers of telegraph authority under this Part.**—The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, confer upon any licensee under section 4, in respect of the extent of his licence and subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose and to the provisions of this Part, all or any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under this Part with regard to a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained

"Provided that the notice prescribed in section 19A shall always be given to the telegraph authority or officer empowered to receive notice under section 19A (1)."

6. Substitution of new section for section 20 of the said Act.—For section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely —

20. Establishing, maintaining or working unauthorised telegraph.—(1) If any person establishes, maintains or works a telegraph within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 4 or otherwise than as permitted by rules made under that section, he shall be punished, if the telegraph is a wireless telegraph, with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, and, in any other case, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), offences under this section in respect of wireless telegraph shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be b
and non-cognizable

"(3) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this section, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the telegraph in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such telegraph, be forfeited to His Majesty."

7. Insertion of new section 20A after section 20 of the said Act.—After section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely —

"**20A. Breach of condition of licence.**—If the holder of a licence granted under section 4 contravenes any condition contained in his licence, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every week during which the breach of the condition continues."

8. Insertion of new section 25A after section 25 of the said Act.—After section 25 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely —

"**25A. Injury to, or interference with, a telegraph line or post.**—If, in any case not provided for by section 25, any person deals with any property and thereby wilfully or negligently damages any telegraph line or post duly placed on such property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to pay the telegraph authority such expenses (if any) as may be incurred in making good such damage, and shall also, if the telegraphic communication is by reason of the damage so caused interrupted, be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply where such damage or interruption is caused by a person dealing with any property in the legal exercise of a right if he has complied with the provisions of section 19A (1)."

9. Insertion of new section 29A after section 29 of the said Act.—After section 29 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely —

"**29A. Penalty.**—If any person, without due authority,—

(a) makes or issues any document of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Telegraphs, or

(b) makes on any document any mark in imitation of, or similar to, or purporting to be, any stamp or mark of any Telegraph Office under the Director-General of Telegraphs, or a mark of a nature reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the document so marked has been issued by, or under the authority of, the Director-General of Telegraphs, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

10. Amendment of section 34 of the said Act.—In section 34 (1) of the said Act after the figures and word "18, sub-section (1)", the words, figures and letter "and section 19A, sub-section (2)", shall be inserted.

(3) ACT No. XIV OF 1914.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th September, 1914.)

An Act further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898

WHEREAS in view of the amalgamation of the offices of Director-General of Telegraphs and of Director-General of the Post Office of India, it is expedient further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898) ; It is hereby enacted as follows —

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Indian Post Office and Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914.

2. Amendment of sections 3 and 29A of Act XIII of 1885.—In clause (6) of section 3 and in section 29A of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, for the word "Telegraphs", wherever it occurs, the words "Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 2 of Act VI of 1898.—In section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(i) in clause (*a*), for the words "the Post Office of India" the words "Posts and Telegraphs" shall be substituted; and

(ii) in clause (*k*), after the word "department", the words "established for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect and" shall be inserted.

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CONTENTS OF CHAPTER 2.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES, 1932.

CHAPTER 2.

(INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES, 1932)

[Issued by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour under Notifications Nos. 528-T. P. B./29 and 20-T. P. B./30, dated the 29th March 1932.]

No. 528-T P. B.-29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1927, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and orders to have effect from the 1st April 1932.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.—These rules may be called the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932.

PART I

GENERAL

1. DEFINITIONS —In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) *Director-General* means the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(b) *Postmaster-General* means a Postmaster-General as defined in section 2 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898)

(c) *Telegraph Office* includes Government Telegraph Offices and Licensed Telegraph Offices, but does not include a Military Field Telegraph Office

(d) *Departmental Telegraph Office* means a Telegraph Office dealing only with telegrams and maintained and worked under the direction and control of the Director-General.

(e) *Combined Office* means a Post Office which is in telegraphic communication with a Government Telegraph Office, or at which telegrams may be handed in for despatch by messenger to the nearest Telegraph Office for onward transmission

(f) *Government Telegraph Office* includes Departmental Telegraph Offices and Combined Offices

(g) *Licensed Telegraph Office* means a Telegraph Office maintained and worked for the purpose of receiving and transmitting paid telegrams under a License granted under

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(f) *Government Telegraph Office* includes Departmental Telegraph Offices and Combined Offices

(g) *Licensed Telegraph Office* means a Telegraph Office maintained and worked for the purpose of receiving and transmitting paid telegrams under a License granted under

section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), *e.g.*, Canal Telegraph Offices and Railway Telegraph Offices.

(h) *Postal Receiving Office* means a Post Office which is not in telegraphic communication with a Government Telegraph Office but at which inland telegrams may be handed in for despatch by post, without additional charge, to a Telegraph Office for onward transmission.

(i) *Departmental Exchange* means a telephone exchange which is installed, maintained and controlled by the Director-General.

(j) *Non-departmental Exchange* means a telephone exchange which is installed and maintained, but not controlled, by the Director-General.

(k) *Private Branch Exchange* means a telephone exchange installed and maintained, but not controlled, by the Director-General and connected to a departmental or non-departmental exchange.

(l) *Exchange System* means any departmental exchange or exchanges, and any lines connected therewith, declared by the Director-General to be an exchange system.

(m) *Trunk Line* means a line connecting an exchange system with another exchange system.

(n) *Exchange Line* means a line connecting a private branch exchange with a departmental or non-departmental exchange.

(o) *Junction Line* means a line connecting any two exchanges in an exchange system or connecting a departmental exchange with a non-departmental exchange or an exchange of a licensee.

(p) *Single Period* means a period of three minutes.

(q) *Double Period* means a period of six minutes.

2. OFFICE HOURS.—Subject to the provisions of Rule 84 telegrams shall be accepted at all Telegraph Offices during such hours as may be specified as office hours in the case of each office in the List of Offices published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, provided that acceptance of telegrams at railway offices shall be subject to the requirements of railway business.

3. ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS ON PAYMENT OF LATE FEE.—

(1) *Express Inland Telegrams* (other than telegrams intended for transmission to Railway or Canal telegraph offices), Foreign Telegrams and Radio Telegrams, shall be accepted at a Government Telegraph Office for transmission at any time,

subject to payment of a late fee, if, at the time of presentation of the telegram, the office at which it is handed in, or the office to which it is addressed, or any intermediate office through which it must pass, is closed:

Provided that at places where there is more than one telegraph office, one office or in the case of large cities specified by the Director-General in this behalf more than one office shall be made available for use by the public during closed hours, and no other office in such place shall in such case accept telegrams for despatch on payment of late fees. Such other offices shall exhibit a notice in a place where it can be read from outside, directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of late fees

(2) The late fee payable shall be calculated at the rate of one rupee for each closed office, within Indian limits, which is required to deal with the telegram and will be paid to the telegraphists in those offices, provided that, when more than one telegram is presented at the same time by, or on behalf of, the same sender, a single late fee only shall be payable, in respect of each closed office; provided also that a single late fee only shall be payable in respect of all telegrams presented at one closed office, whether by one sender or by several senders on the business of the Meteorological Department within half an hour after the presentation of the first telegram in respect of which the whole of that fee would, save for this proviso, have been payable

(3) If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained the late fee collected for that office shall be refunded, but no refund shall in any case be made of the late fee for any office which has dealt with a late fee telegram

4. Telegram Forms unbound and in reasonable numbers shall be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the use of such forms shall not be compulsory.

5. TRANSLATION OF TELEGRAMS —At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible shall be afforded to the public in the translation of telegrams into English for despatch and in the translation of telegrams received into the vernacular. No fee for this service shall be claimed or given.

6. SECRECY —Save in pursuance of his official duty or in obedience to the direction of a competent authority, a telegraph officer shall not disclose, to any person other than the sender or the addressee or the authorised representative of either, the contents of any telegram.

7. THE ACCURACY OF TELEGRAMS IS NOT GUARANTEED, and all telegrams shall be deemed to be sent subject to acceptance by the sender, *of all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or* delays.

PART II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

8. "INLAND TELEGRAM" *means any telegram the disposal* of which does not involve transmission to or from any Telegraph Office beyond the limits of India, Ceylon, Afghanistan or Lhasa (Tibet).

9. ACCEPTANCE OF INLAND TELEGRAMS.—Inland telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at all Telegraph Offices and Postal Receiving Offices, and may, under certain conditions, be accepted by village Postmen and at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

10. INLAND TELEGRAMS MAY BE POSTED BY THE SENDER TO THE NEAREST TELEGRAPH OFFICE, together with postage stamps sufficient *for the payment of the charges for their* transmission; covers containing such telegrams shall be sent by paid registered post. Receipts shall in such cases be sent post-free to the sender

11. INLAND TELEGRAMS OTHER THAN PRESS TELEGRAMS (RULES 156 TO 165) MAY BE TELEPHONED by telephone subscribers for onward transmission, without prepayment, to such Departmental Telegraph Offices and Combined Offices as the Director-General may authorise in this behalf on condition that all charges (Rule 81) due on such telegrams, shall be paid for on the Deposit Account system [Rule 86 (3)] or in postage stamps affixed to the confirmatory copy of the etlegram which shall be returned to the telegraph office with the postage stamps affixed within a period of five days from the date of its receipt.

12 Telegrams may be posted from foreign countries to a telegraph office at an Indian port for onward transmission as inland telegrams without prepayment on condition that the charges due on such telegrams shall be recovered from the addressee in the manner provided by Rule 92.

13. Where a telegram has been sent to a Telegraph Office by post under Rule 10 or by a Postal Receiving Office, but the stamps sent therewith are insufficient to cover the charges for transmission, the telegram shall nevertheless be despatched and the deficiency shall be recovered from the addressee in the manner provided by Rule 92.

14. All inland paid telegrams, except telegrams at reduced press rates (Rules 157 and 158), may be transmitted without additional charge between any Government Telegraph Office and any Licensed Telegraph Office.

15. OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS —Telegraph Offices shall refuse to accept or forward any telegram or any part of a telegram of a plainly objectionable or alarming character. In cases of doubt the matter shall be referred by the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office to a Secretary to Government or other officer nominated by the Local Government from time to time for this purpose, if the office is located at a seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if the office is located elsewhere.

16 *Order of transmission* —Inland telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order, *viz* —

(*a*) State (Government or Raj) clear-the-line telegrams (Rules 50 and 51)

(*b*) Storm and Flood warning and Railway clear-the-line telegrams.

(*c*) State (Government or Raj) priority telegrams.

(*d*) State (Government or Raj) other telegrams (Rules 43 to 49 and 52 to 54).

(*e*) Meteorological (other than Storm and Flood warning) telegrams.

(*f*) Service telegrams (Rules 55 to 61)

(*g*) Government and Press and Indian News Agency telegrams

(*h*) Private telegrams.

(*i*) Press telegrams other than those specified in clause (*g*) (Rules 156 to 171)

17. Subject to the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 telegrams specified in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) of Rule 16 shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

MODE OF WRITING.

18. No letters, characters or devices shall be included in a telegraphic message except those shown as admissible under this rule, namely :—

(*a*) *Letters*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, E'.

(b) Figures.

1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE —There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals.

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis ( ), Bars of division (/) or Underline(————).

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.

(See Rules 28 to 30)

Abbreviated Form.	English meaning.
BPD	[illegible]
BPDN	
REPLY PAID	
TC	
PC	
EXPRESS	
XP	
XP Rs	
POST	
PR	
PAV	
PAVR	
OPEN	
MP	
MTF	
TR	[illegible] 104).
GP	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 104).
CTA	Communicate all addresses (Rule 140).
SEM	To be transmitted by Semaphore (Rule 154).
END OF MESSAGE	[illegible]
STATE	
RAJ	[illegible] the busi-

(e) The multiplication sign (×) may be used but will be replaced in transmission by the letter X, which will be counted as a separate word. Groups and symbols such as 30^a, 1°, 2°, B in diamond cannot be reproduced in transmission, but senders may substitute for them an equivalent which can be telegraphed, *e.g.*, for the expressions quoted above, 30 power a (or 30^a), firstly, secondly, B in diamond.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule the expressions 30A, 30B, etc., 30a, 30b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30′, 30″, etc., 30^1, 30^2, etc., indicating a house number in an address shall be accepted as

written, in whatsoever part of a telegram they may appear. In transmission the number will be separated from the letters or figures accompanying it by an oblique bar, which, for the purpose of calculating the charge, shall not be counted as a character in the group of figures or figures and letters composing the house number, whether the sender has or has not written the bar on the copy tendered for transmission.

19. LANGUAGE, ETC.—The text of private telegrams may be in plain language, in Code or in Cipher, any of which may be used in the same telegram in combination with the other or others

PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

20. "Plain language" means in the case of inland telegrams language which offers an intelligible sense in English, in any of the Vernacular languages of India or of Ceylon or in any foreign language. and which is expressed in characters admissible under Rule 18, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

21. "Telegram in plain language" means a telegram of which the text is wholly in plain language; provided that a telegram in plain language may contain registered addresses, commercial marks, exchange quotations, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals, abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as rsvp, fob, cfi, svp, c/o, b/l or any similar expression the meaning of which is understood in the office of origin, or in the case of bank or similar telegrams, a check word placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding 10 characters in length.

CODE TELEGRAMS.

22. Code telegram means a telegram of which the text is composed of—

(a) artificial words, or

(b) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or

(c) a mixture of real words and artificial words Artificial words constructed for the purposes of this rule shall not contain the accented letter é.

23. Code words shall not contain more than 10 of the characters admissible under Rule 18 and shall contain at least one vowel if they comprise not more than 5 letters, at least two vowels if they [illegible] 6, 7 or 8 letters and at least three vowels if they comprise 9 or

letters In words of more than 5 letters one vowel at least must be in the first five letters and at least one vowel in the rest of the words, subject, in the case of words of 9 or 10 letters, to the minimum of three vowels in all. The vowels are a, e, i, o, u, y. The groups æ, aa, ao, œ, ue, ch in the code words shall be counted as two letters each.

24. Groups which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 22 and 23 above shall be classed as letter cipher (Rule 25) and charged accordingly. Groups formed by combining two or more plain language words contrary to the usage of the language shall not be admitted. (*See* also Rule 75.)

Cipher Telegrams.

25. (1) "Cipher telegram" means a telegram the text of which is composed of—

(*a*) Arabic figures or groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning, or of letters (excluding the accented letter é or groups or series of letters with a secret meaning, or

(*b*) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Rule 20) or of code (Rule 22).

(2) The combination of figures and letters in one group, with a secret meaning, shall not be permitted. Letter cipher shall be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

(3) The groups referred to in Rule 23 shall not be considered as letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.

26. ERASURES, ETC.—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, or correction in a telegram presented for transmission shall be initialled by the sender or by his representative in token of approval

27. ARRANGEMENT OF A TELEGRAM.—The contents of an inland telegram shall be arranged in the following order :—

(*a*) The Address (Rules 31 to 39).

(*b*) The Text (Rule 40).

(*c*) The Sender's Name (Rule 41).

28. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS as specified in Rule 18 (*d*) may be included in a telegram. Any instructions regarding prepayment of reply shall be written by the sender in the space provided for that purpose in the telegram form. Other instructions (regarding delivery at destination, notification of delivery, collation, open delivery, or delivery only to the addressee himself, etc.) shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 142, 146 and 147 (i), be written by the sender immediately after the text of the telegram.

29. In the case of a multiple telegram, special instructions, if any, shall be written by the sender before each address to which they relate; provided that the special instruction for collation in the case of such telegram shall be deemed to be sufficiently indicated if written once only, before the first address.

30. Special instructions may be written in any intelligible form but shall be charged for and transmitted in the abbreviated forms specified in Rule 16 (*d*). If the instruction has not been written by the sender in the correct abbreviated form, the counter clerk shall cross it out and substitute for it the correct abbreviation, which shall be placed between two double dashes (*e g* , = TC =)

31. ADDRESS.—The address of every inland telegram shall contain at least two separate words designating respectively the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of destination provided that in the case of weather telegrams containing observations, the address may contain only a single word designating the name of the telegraph office of destination. The name of the office of destination shall, for purposes of charging, be counted as one word, irrespective of the actual number of words and letters which it may contain (Rule 66) The designation of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted shall be written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, but the letters and names of districts and provinces which are therein printed in italics after the names of offices, may be omitted.

Example—"Basin Bridge Junction M S. M" written as the name of the telegraph office of destination will be counted as one word only.

32. The address shall contain all particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry.

33. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the address shall contain immediately after the name of the acutal addressee the words "care of", "c/o" or any other equivalent.

34. The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number, *e g*, "Mitra telephone Regent 560 Calcutta". Telegrams so addressed will, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the office of destination, be telephoned to the number indicated. The address may in like manner be composed of the name of the addressee and his post box number, *e g* , "Paul post box [illegible] Calcutta". Telegrams so addressed will be delivered through the Post Box.

35. The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegrapre restant" shall give the name by which the addressee is known and shall not be addressed by means of initials, [illegible], Christian names only or fictitious names.

36. Any inland telegram of which the address is not in conformity with Rules 31, 32, and 33 may be refused at the office of presentation, and if such telegram is accepted for transmission no claim for refund in respect of delay or non-delivery thereof shall be admitted.

37. No alteration or addition shall be made in the address of a telegram after it has been despatched except by means of a paid service advice (Rule 56, etc.).

38. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—Subject to the provisions of Rules 49 and 54 abbreviated addresses may be registered within the limits of India *under the following conditions* :—

(i) Application for registration shall be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which it is desired to register an address.

(ii) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(iii) The registered address will be available for telegrams from other countries, as well as for inland telegrams.

(iv) No registered address shall consist of more than one word in *addition to the name of the Telegraph Office where registration* is effected (Rule 31).

(v) Such word shall contain not more than ten letters and shall be easily pronounceable. Proper names shall ordinarily not be accepted.

(vi) Numbers, names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well-known streets or registered newspapers shall not be used as registered addresses.

(vii) Registration shall be refused of any word which either in writing or in telegraphic signals so closely resembles a word already registered that the one might be mistaken for the other.

(viii) The Officer in charge of a Telegraph Office may at any time cancel any registered address, and shall thereupon refund a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period of the registration, or, at the option of the person by whom such address was registered, shall allow a new address to be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(ix) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address has been registered the records may be altered only with the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm.

(x) A firm shall be permitted to register an address for an agent, provided that such agent trades under the same name as the firm.

(xi) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address shall be Rs. 20 yearly, or Rs. 12 half-yearly, payable in advance to the Officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(xii) An additional fee, equal to half the original registration fee, shall be charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration; no additional fee shall be charged in respect of a change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or in respect of a change in the name or title of the registering firm or person not amounting to a change of identity, or to a transfer from one firm to another.

(xiii) An abbreviated address, registered permanently by any firm or person under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904, shall not be transferred to any other firm or person as a permanently registered address, but if transferred shall be retained only on payment of the yearly registration fee prescribed under clause (xi) A fee of Rs 5 shall be charged for every change of the word selected for an abbreviated address registered permanently under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904 and for every transfer of such address to another Telegraph Office.

(xiv) No refund of fees shall be made in respect of addresses registered but subsequently given up by the person who registered them

39. Any person or firm to whom telegrams are frequently addressed by means of an abbreviated name which has not been registered may be required, by a written notice from the telegraph office, to register the address, and on failure of such person or firm to comply with such notice the telegraph office may refuse to deliver telegrams so addressed.

40. *LIMIT TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAM —No inland private* telegram shall exceed 500 words in length, nor shall any one person send at the same time a series of telegrams of which the total number of words exceeds 500 In cases where the limit of 500 words has been reached, either in one telegram or in a series of telegrams, the sender of *such telegram or telegrams shall not, unless the line is free of all other* traffic, be permitted to send a further telegram until three hours have elapsed since the handing in of his last telegram

41. SENDER'S NAME OR DESIGNATION —The sender's name or designation may be in a customary abridged form, or may be replaced by a registered address, or may be omitted altogether

42. SIGNATURE —The true signature and address of the sender (neither of which shall be charged for or transmitted) shall be written at *the foot of the telegram, and the sender of a private telegram may be*

called upon to prove that the signature attached *to it is genuine. If* the sender of a telegram is illiterate, his mark shall be obtained and shall be verified in such manner as the Director-General may direct. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm the signature may be the name of the firm written by hand, or the name of the firm stamped *and attested by the signature* or initials of a responsible member of the firm.

In the case of telegrams telephoned by telephone subscribers, (Rule 11) the signatures of the senders shall not be necessary.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

43. PERSONS ENTITLED TO SEND.—The following persons shall be entitled to send Inland State Telegrams subject to the conditions noted against each :—

(a) All officials of the British Government (except those who are on leave), *provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the British Government.*

(b) The Registrars of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Rangoon, Delhi, Dacca, Lucknow, Agra, Andhra, Annamalai and the Punjab, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the University.

(c) The Presidents of the District Educational Councils in the Madras Presidency and their Secretaries, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Council.

(d) The Astronomer in charge of the G. V. Juggarao Observatory Vizagapatam, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Observatory.

(e) The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the European Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi and the Superintendent of the said Hospital, provided that the telegrams *sent by them relate solely to the business of the Hospital.*

(f) The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, provided that the telegrams sent by him relate solely to the business of the Committee.

(g) Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Madras Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.

(h) Honorary Organisers of Panchayats in the Madras Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Panchayats.

(i) Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, provided that the telegrams sent by them relate solely to the business of the Societies.

44. LANGUAGE.—Inland State telegrams may in all cases be expressed in secret language (*e.g.*, Code or Cipher, or both), but a combination in the same telegram of figures and letters, having a secret meaning, shall not be permitted.

45. Cancelled.

46. PAYMENT, ETC.—Inland State telegrams other than Weather telegrams containing observations shall have the special instruction "State" inserted by the sender and, subject to the provisions of Rule 47, shall be paid for prior to despatch at the rates fixed for private telegrams Payment may be made by means of service postage stamps, by impressions of a licensed franking machine, or in cash

47. STATE TELEGRAMS WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.—

(1) Inland State telegrams may be accepted without prepayment, at such Departmental Telegraph Offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf, from any official of the British Government whose average expenditure on telegrams is Rs 1,000 or more per month, on the condition that settlement of all charges due on such telegrams shall be made monthly by cash payments into the local treasury, and that a fee for the upkeep of accounts shall be paid by the sender at the rate of twelve annas for each complete batch of 25 telegrams despatched by the sender and twelve annas for the remainder of such telegrams, if any.

(2) The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 46) may be relaxed for express telegrams in case of great emergency, but in any such case it shall be the duty of the sender to ascertain the charges due, and to pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours

(3) The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 46) may further be relaxed by the Director-General in times of great emergency at the specific request of any Local Government or Administration, for inland State telegrams, on the condition that settlement of all charges including the fee referred to in sub-rule (1) for the upkeep of accounts shall be made by means of service postage stamps through the Postmaster-General of the circle concerned

48. AT RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES —Except in cases of emergency, State telegrams shall not be accepted at Railway Telegraph Offices at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

49. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES —The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 38 shall [illegible] in respect of the charging of fees, apply to the abbreviated addresses of British Government Officials. Such addresses shall, [illegible]

being made by the British Government Official to the Director-General, be registered at the charge prescribed in clause (xi) of Rule 38, and without any restriction as to the number of words used.

50. CLEAR-THE-LINE TELEGRAMS.—On occasions of emergency and great importance, officers who have been authorised by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in this behalf may, within [illegible] ", *i.e.*, may suspend the receipt or des- [illegible] the one for which the line is cleared has been passed on. Such "clear-the-line" telegrams shall be accepted only if signed by an officer so authorised. The power to "clear-the-line" shall not be delegated and "clear-the-line" telegrams signed "by order" shall not be accepted. Officers sending a "clear-the-line" telegram may authorise a "clear-the-line" reply, but no "clear-the-line" reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority. "Clear-the-line" telegrams shall be paid for at double the rates for State (Express) telegrams. The words "clear line" shall be written before the address and will be transmitted free.

51. Any of the officers enumerated below may "clear-the-line" to Ceylon, namely:—

(1) His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.
(2) Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
(3) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(4) Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

RAJ TELEGRAMS.

52. DEFINITION.—A *Raj* telegram is an inland telegram sent by an official of an Indian State on the business of that State.

53. PAYMENT.—*Raj* telegrams shall have the special instruction *Raj* inserted by the sender and shall be paid for, at the rates fixed for private telegrams, in service stamps of the Government of India, in cash, or on the deposit account system (Rule 86).

54. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 38 shall not save in respect of the charging of fees apply to the abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials. Such addresses may, on application being made by the Indian State official through the Chief Political Officer of the State to the Director-General, be registered at the charge prescribed in clause (xi) of Rule 38 and without any restriction as to the number of words used.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS AND SERVICE ADVICES.

55. "SERVICE TELEGRAM" means—

(a) a telegram sent free on the service of the Government Department of Posts and Telegraphs, or

(b) a telegram sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments notified by the Government of India.

56. "SERVICE ADVICE" means a telegraphic communication between one telegraph office and another in respect of a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission between such offices.

57. During the period of preservation of records in Telegraph Offices (Rule 166) the sender or the addressee of any inland telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, or the authorised representative of either of them may, if their identity and, in the case of agents, their authority, is satisfactorily established, have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about such telegram Such person shall deposit the cost of the telegram conveying the request and of a reply telegram if one is needed, such telegram and reply being classed Express or Ordinary at the sender's option:

Provided that, when the addressee asks for repetition of a telegram received by him, he shall pay the charge for the transmission of a telegram (*Express* or *Ordinary* at his option) to cover the cost of the number of words to be repeated and no further charge shall be made for a reply:

Provided, further, that when a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity, he shall not be required to prepay the charge for transmission referred to in this rule but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by the repetition he shall be required to pay such charge.

58. A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, shall be deemed always to imply a telegraphic reply of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the instruction "Reply Paid" shall not be necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is desired the instruction 'Reply Paid" shall be inserted in the telegram conveying the request.

59. The rectification or cancellation of telegrams, and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, shall be effected solely by means of service advices at the expense of the person making the demand

60. The charges paid for service advices necessitated by errors of the Telegraph Service shall be refunded upon application made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175.

61. When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, before giving a repetition, make inquiry of the sender or, if the sender cannot be found, shall add to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful"

62. When the repetition relates to a telegram which has reached a telegraph office of origin from the sender by telephone or by a private telegraph wire, that office may, before giving a repetition, ask the sender to repeat the words in question. In such case, if one or more of the

words thus repeated are not the same as the words in the telegram, the telegraph office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but may add to the text of the service advice "not service fault", and the charge for repetition shall not in such case be refunded.

Counting of Words

63. WHAT IS COUNTED.—Every word or character written by the sender of an inland telegram on the copy intended for transmission shall be included in calculating the charge, provided that the name of the Telegraph Office of origin shall not be so included but shall be transmitted free.

64. STOPS, ETC.—Dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups of the telegram shall not be transmitted Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens shall be transmitted only at the request of the sender, and shall in such case be counted as provided under Rules 72 and 73

65. PREAMBLE —Words, numbers and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes shall not be charged for. The hour and minute (Standard Time) at which a telegram is handed in shall be added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free.

66. Each of the following shall be counted as one word only :—

(i) Special instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 18 (*d*) : and

(ii) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* (Rule 31) or when completed by the name of the district or the province, if the name of the office has not yet been published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

(iii) Every code word which fulfils the requirements of Rules 22, 23 and 24.

(iv) Save as provided under Rule 161, every isolated character, letter or figure as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the sender.

(v) An underline.

(vi) Parenthesis (the two signs forming).

(vii) In Telegraphic Money Orders, the amount expressed in both figures and words, the name of the Post Office of issue, the name of the Post Office of payment, and that of the locality in which the payee lives.

67. PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.—In inland telegrams in plain language each word or authorised compound shall, for purposes

of charging, be counted as a single word provided that it contains not more than 15 characters counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 18. Words or authorised compounds containing more than 15 characters shall, for purposes of charging, be counted at the rate of one word for each complete 15 characters and one word for the remainder, if any.

68. *CODE TELEGRAMS*—*In the text of inland code telegrams*, the maximum length of a word shall be fixed at 10 characters counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 18.

69. MIXED TELEGRAMS—

(1) In an inland mixed telegram, of which the text contains both plain language words and code words, the plain language words as well as the code words in the text shall be counted at the rate of ten letters to a word This rule shall apply also to proper names and to Registered Addresses in the text of the message

(2) If an inland mixed telegram contains plain language words, code words and cipher, the plain language and code words shall be counted according to the provisions of Rule 68, and the cipher according to those of Rule 71

(3) If an inland mixed telegram contains only plain language and cipher, the plain language words shall be counted according to the provisions of Rule 67, and the cipher groups according to those of Rule 71

70. In all inland telegrams the address or sender's name shall, save as provided in Rule 161, be charged for according to the provisions of Rules 66 and 67.

71. FIGURES, LETTER-CIPHER, COMMERCIAL MARKS, ETC.—Groups of figures or of letters, ordinal numbers and commercial marks composed of figures and letters, the number of a cheque or currency note, and all reference numbers in State telegrams, shall be counted at the following rate, namely —

(i) one word for every group not containing more than five figures or letters,

(ii) for groups of more than five figures or letters, one word for every complete five figures or letters and one word for the remainder, if any.

Each of the combinations ae, aa, ao, oe, ue and ch shall be counted as two letters When commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the sender shall certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

72. USE OF APOSTROPHE AND HYPHENS.—Save as provided under Rule 76, words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen shall be counted as separate words.

73. SIGNS, ETC., USED WITH FIGURES OR LETTERS.—Decimal points or fullstops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division when used in groups of figures or letters shall be counted each as a figure or a letter. In the like manner shall be counted each letter or figure added to a house number in an address in whatever part of the telegram such address appears.

74. ABBREVIATIONS.—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain, Reverend and Esquire,* may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as Capt., Rev. and Esq., each of which shall be counted as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for Rupees), *lbs.* (for pounds) shall be admissible and shall be counted each as one word.

75. COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS contrary to the usage of the language, whether such combination or alteration be apparent or disguised by reversing the order of letters or syllables, shall not be permitted :

(i) Provided that registered abbreviated addresses, names of towns and countries, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, and other public ways, the names of ships, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, and all expressions which, by the usage of the English language, are written as single words shall, subject to the limitation imposed by Rules 67 and 68, be counted as single words in inland telegrams and shall be charged for accordingly :

(ii) Provided further that the words *halfpenny, twopence, threepence,* etc., up to *eighteenpence* may be written as single words.

Examples

(*a*) Combinations admissible as single words—
Cowhide, Gingellyseed, Rapeseed, Sheepskin.

(*b*) Combinations inadmissible as single words :—

Tapestrypatterns.	Innerharbour	Tuesdaymorning.
Counteroffer.	Boursecredit.	Wheatcargo.
Bankaction.	Sailinsurance.	Beerboxes.
Wireanswer.	Steamcoals.	Dischargingday.
Alright.	Verywell	Goodbusiness.
Allright.	Steamercargo.	Hullsteamer.
	Coastsailing	

76. SURNAMES.—Names, such as Macdonald (or McDonald), FitzGerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Crud, DelaRue, St. John, Vande Braude, DuBois, shall be counted as one word each even though written with capital medial letters and shall be transmitted as single words without break, the apostrophe where used being omitted.

77. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

	Number of words.
Leveson-Gower (*family name*)	2
Levesongower (*family name*)	1
John Henry (*Christian names*)	2
Johnhenry (*Christian names*)	2
A. Gower (*initial and family name*)	2
Agower (evasion ; inadmissible)	..
Readdressed	1
Re-addressed	2
Dont	1
Don't	2
Mother-in-law	3
Motherinlaw	1
Allright	2
All right	2
Alright (*misspelt, inadmissible*)	..
44½ (*5 characters*)	1
444½ (*6 characters*)	2
444 5 (*5 characters*)	1
444 55 (*6 characters*)	2
44/2 (*4 characters*)	1
44 (*3 characters*)	
⅝ 8 (*4 characters*)	1
2 per cent (*4 characters*)	1
17th	1
1529th (*6 characters*)	2
10 Rs 10 as	4
10 Rs. 10	3
Rs. 10,10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
11h 30	3
11, 30	1
Eight/10	2
5/twelfths	2
May/August	3
30^a (30 to the power a)	5
15×6 (signalled 15 x 6)	3
Two hundred and thirty-four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (*23 characters*)	2
E. M (*Isolated letters, initials of Christian names*)	2
EM (*Initials of 2 Christian names, wrong combination*)	2
15A (*Number of house*)	1
15 d or 15/3 (*Number of houses*)	1
I. C. S. (*for Indian Civil Service in address or text*)	3
Bara Bazar	2
Barabazar	1
Responsibility (*14 characters*)	1

	Number of words.
Misrepresentation (*17 characters*)	2
Prince of Wales (*ship*)	3
Prince of Wales (*ship*)	1
Emvchf (*6 characters. Secret letters in State telegrams, in Commercial marks*)	2
197a/199a (*Commercial mark; a group of 9 characters*)	2
AP/M (*Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 4 characters*)	1
3/M (*Commercial mark; a group of 3 characters*)	1
GHF (*Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams; a group of 3 characters*)	1
G. H. F. (*Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams; 3 groups of 2 characters*)	3
G. H. F (*Without final stop*) (*Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams*)	3
GHF 45 (*Commercial mark*)	1
G. H F. 45 (*Commercial mark*)	4
G/O. (*for General Order*)	2
G. O. (*for General Order*)	2
The business is very urgent; come without delay (*8 words and 2 underlines*)	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (*9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis*)	10
ICS In address	3
In text	1
Ics In address	3
In text	1
R. A (For Royal Artillery in address or text)	2
RA In address	2
In text	1
Ra In address	2
In text	1
Received letters from Pera reliable source which says " conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (*14 words and a passage in inverted commas*)	15
As. (for " *annas* ")	1
Co. (for " *Company* ")	1
Etc. (for " *etcetera* ")	1
Mr. (for " *Mister* ")	1
Mrs (for " *Mistress* ")	1
No. (for " *Number* ")	1
d (for " *pence* ")	1
s. (for " *shilling* ")	1
Cwt. (for " *hundredweight* ")	1
245-F (*reference in State-telegrams; a group of 5 characters*)	1
F $\frac{C}{B}$ 533109 (*number of Cheque; a group of 10 characters*)	2
$\frac{FB}{28}$ 42666 (*number of Currency note; a group of 10 characters*)	2

CLASSES AND CHARGES.

78. Inland telegrams, except telegrams for delivery in Afghanistan and Press telegrams to Ceylon, shall be classed as express or ordinary. Save as provided by Rule 157 the charges payable on such telegrams shall be as follows:—

I.—For delivery in India.

Class	For any number of words not exceeding 8, including the address.	For each additional word after the first 8 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 2 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 9 0	0 1 0

II.—For delivery in Lhasa.

Class.	For any number of words not exceeding 12, including the address.	For each additional word after the first 12 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	1 8 0	0
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 1 0

III.—For delivery in Ceylon.

Class.	For any number of words not exceeding 12, including the address	For each additional word after the first 12 words.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Express	2 0 0	0 3 0
Ordinary	1 0 0	0 2 0

NOTE :—Clear-the-line telegrams (Rules 50 and 51) shall be charged for at double the rates for State (Express) telegrams.

79. The charges payable on telegrams for delivery in Afghanistan shall be at the uniform rate of 3 annas per word, including the address.

80. The charges payable for Press telegrams shall be those provided in Rule 157.

81. In addition to the charges on telegrams shown in Rules 78 and 79 a fee of two annas shall be charged in respect of each telegram telephoned by the telephone subscribers [Rule 11, and one anna in respect of each telegram accepted by a village postman (Rule 9)].

PRECEDENCE.

82. EXPRESS TELEGRAMS shall have precedence over Ordinary telegrams in transmission, and shall be deliverable by messengers at any time during the day or night

83. ORDINARY TELEGRAMS shall be transmitted in their turn after Express telegrams, and shall be deliverable by messengers only between 6 hours and the time of closing of the telegraph office of destination, but save as provided in Rule 164, not later than 23 hours.

84. (i) INLAND ORDINARY TELEGRAMS shall not be accepted in any telegraph office between 21 hours and 8 hours (between 9 P.M. and 8 A.M. Standard Time) or on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

(ii) The booking of telegrams for offices in Ceylon, Portuguese India and *State* Telegraph offices in the Jammu and Kashmir State shall be subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Administrations concerned from time to time. These restrictions shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

PAYMENT OF CHARGES

85. CHARGES HOW PAID.—Save as provided under Rules 11, 12, 47, 86, 90, 91, 155 and 163 all charges on inland telegrams shall be prepaid in cash or postage stamps. If the class of the telegram is not stated by the sender, it shall be classed and charged for as Ordinary (Rule 78).

86. At Departmental Telegraph Offices and at such combined *Offices as the head of a Circle may specify in this behalf, inland telegrams* may be accepted on the deposit system on the following conditions:—

(1) Minimum deposit of a sum of money equivalent approximately to the cost of 14 days telegrams including fees for the upkeep of accounts (sub-rule 3 of this rule) shall be made at the Telegraph Office from which telegrams are required to be sent. At the end of each week the Telegraph Office concerned shall submit to the depositor a detailed account showing the cost of his telegrams and the fees for the upkeep of accounts in order that he may renew his deposit, if necessary, by paying into the Telegraph Office the amount shown in the account.

Provided that the account may, at the request of the depositor be rendered at intervals greater than a week if the deposit is increased accordingly.

Provided further that, subject to the approval of the head of a circle, the deposit to be made by senders of telegrams whose average expenditure on telegrams is Rs 810 or more per month shall be Rs 1,000 only and that the account in such cases may be rendered once a month.

(2) If the deposit existed is exhausted and the depositor does not renew it, no further telegrams shall be accepted from him except on payment.

(3) A fee for the upkeep of the account shall be levied at the rate of twelve annas for every tweny-five telegrams despatched by the depositor plus twelve annas for the remainder if any of such telegrams.

87. AFFIXING STAMPS —Stamps tendered in payment of a telegram shall be affixed by the sender to the telegram form in the space allotted for the purpose, and shall be defaced by the counter clerk with the name and date stamp of the office

88. SPOILT OR DEFACED STAMPS —Postage stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any work, letter, figure or design written, printed or impressed upon them, otherwise than by the authority of Government before being affixed, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, shall not be accepted in payment of a telegram.

NOTE —The perforation of postage stamps, with initials or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes, is not prohibited.

89. RECEIPT —A receipt stating the number of the telegram and the charges paid may be obtained for each telegram accepted for transmission at a telegraph office or postal receiving office Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams shall not be given.

90. TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPS —Telegrams arriving by mail steamer or other vessel for onward transmission by telegraph as inland telegrams may be transmitted without prepayment, but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, shall be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the telegraph office

91. TELEGRAMS FROM MILITARY FIELD TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—When at a Military Field Telegraph Office prepayment is impracticable, inland private telegrams, addressed to any office other than a Military Field Telegraph Office, may be accepted "bearing" (*i e*, charges payable on delivery)

92. RECOVERY OF BEARING AND OTHER CHARGES FROM ADDRESSEE —When a charge is due on delivery (Rules 11, 13, 90, 91, 105, 111 and 155), the telegram shall be handed to the addressee only upon payment of the amount due provided that in the case of State telegrams addressed to Government officials, the addressees shall pay the bearing charges (Rules 12, 13, 90, 91 and 132) into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours.

93. ANY UNDERCHARGE made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee of an inland telegram in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, shall be recovered from the sender.

94. ANY OVERCHARGE made in error, or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender of an inland telegram shall be refunded to the person entitled thereto upon application made by him as provided under Rule 175.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Transmission in duplicate.

95. When owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication an inland telegram cannot be transmitted by the ordinary route between two telegraph offices, the office beyond which the interruption occurs, or an office situated further back, shall forward the telegram immediately by an alternative telegraph route or, if no such route is available, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

96. If an inland telegram is retransmitted by means other than telegraphic it shall be addressed by the retransmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is restored the telegram shall be transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been already acknowledged, or unless, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, such retransmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole.

CANCELLATION.

97. The sender of an inland telegram or his authorised representative may on establishing his identity cancel the telegram at any time before transmission has begun, and in such case the charges paid, less a fee of four annas, shall be at once returned. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it may be cancelled only by a paid service advice addressed under Rule 57 to the office of destination. If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph of the manner in which his request has been acted upon, he shall deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he shall be informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the addressee, the latter shall be informed of its cancellation unless the service advice *contains instructions to the contrary.*

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

98. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS AND ORDER.—Inland telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered at the residences of the addressees, or, if addressed "telegraphe restant" or "poste restante" or "care of telegraph office" shall be kept at the Telegraph Office or Post Office, as the case may be, till called for. By the purchase of a window delivery ticket, rates for which shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, firms or individuals may have all telegrams addressed to them delivered to their peons or servants at the window of the telegraph office. Inland telegrams shall, in all cases, be delivered at, or forwarded to, their destinations in order of receipt.

99. An inland telegram addressed to a registered abbreviated address for which special instructions for delivery by telephone are registered (Rule 110) or addressed to a person by his telephone number (Rule 34) may be telephoned to the addressee. In other cases a telegram may with the consent of the addressee be delivered by telephone if this method of delivery is convenient to the Telegraph Office. Whenever delivery is made by telephone a confirmatory copy of the telegram shall be sent to him by the first available post at the address given against the telephone number in the Telephone Directory.

100. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Inland telegrams shall be delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this distance, telegrams shall be delivered either by post without additional charge, or by such other means as may have been arranged and paid for by the sender (Rules 139—145).

Provided that from Railway Telegraph Offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a special delivery staff, telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered by hand within the railway station limits only, and telegrams for places outside such limits shall ordinarily be delivered through the post.

101. If in any case owing to floods or to any other cause a place at which an inland telegram is to be delivered cannot be reached otherwise than by boat the provisions of Rule 104 shall apply.

102. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS MAY BE DELIVERED.—An inland telegram taken to the addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has by written notice to the Telegraph Office named a special representative, or the sender has by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "MP" [Rule 18 (*d*)] requested delivery to the addressee in person In the event last named the office of destination shall write the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope and the telegram shall then be delivered to none other than the addressee

103. OPEN DELIVERY —The sender may by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "Open" [Rule 18 (*d*)] request open delivery of the telegram, and in such case the instruction shall be reproduced on the addressee's copy of the telegram which shall be delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the address written on the back.

104. TELEGRAMS TO BE KEPT TILL CALLED FOR —When an inland telegram bears the special instruction "T R." [Rule 18 (*d*)] it shall be delivered to the addressee or his duly authorised representative over the telegraph counter Telegrams bearing the special instruction "GP" [Rule 18 (*d*)] shall be handed to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination, and shall then, as regards delivery and period of preservation, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

105. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—(1) Inland telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port shall be delivered, if possible, before disembarkation

(2) When an inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.* when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat-hire, if not prepaid by the sender, shall be paid by the addressee. If the sender has paid the boat-hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night the special instruction "BPD", or "BPDN" [Rule 18 (*d*)] shall be entered on the telegram form. Boat-hire prepaid but not expended shall be refunded on application in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175.

NOTE —Information regarding fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India or in Ceylon may be obtained from any Telegraph Office.

106. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER.—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with a reply telegram provided he be not retained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of a reply telegram having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him in respect thereof, shall be mentioned on the receipt signed for the original telegram

107. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When an inland telegram cannot be delivered, the telegraph office of destination shall send with the minimum of delay a service advice to the telegraph office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and the amount of bearing charges, if any, unpaid at destination and payable by the sender. Such advice shall, where possible, be communicated to the sender by the telegraph office of origin.

Provided that no advice shall be sent under this Rule in respect of a telegram posted under Rule 101 and returned undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted it, or in respect of telegrams addressed to await arrival, "poste restante", "telegraphe restant", "care of Telegraph or Post Office" or "care of Station Master", except when a charge has to be collected, in which case a service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence in Rule 109.

108. If at the address given on the telegram the messenger is unable to attract the attention of any person to whom he is authorised, under the provisions of Rule 103 to effect delivery, a notice shall be left by the messenger at such address advising the addressee of the arrival of the telegram and intimating that delivery may be obtained on application at the Telegraph Office. The telegram shall then be brought back to the Tele [illegible] ressee or his representative upon [illegible] dvised as above of the arrival of a [illegible] 48 hours, non-delivery shall be reported in accordance with Rule 107.

109. UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.—Inland telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, shall be preserved for two weeks by the office of destination.

110. DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.—In offices for the time being declared by the Director-General to be offices where delivery work is heavy, the same fee shall be levied for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours as for the registration of an abbreviated address (*vide* Rule 38). In such offices if the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid by the applicant, an extra fee of Rs 5 yearly, or Rs. 2-8-0 half-yearly, as the case may be, shall be levied for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction, and a fee of Re 1 for each change in any one of such instructions The fees prescribed above shall be leviable also from British Government officials, or officials of Indian States for the registration of standing instructions, regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours

111. REDIRECTION —Inland telegrams may be redirected to a second address in India or in Ceylon either by an official of the Telegraph Office or by an agent of the addressee When official redirection of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect shall be given *in writing* to the Telegraph Office concerned, printed forms for the purpose being provided by the local Telegraph Office. The person giving such notice shall be responsible for any charges that may be incurred under this rule No additional charge shall be levied for redirection if the new address is within the same town as the original address, but if the new address is in a different town, the full rate for a telegram, according to the destination and class thereof, as prescribed in Rule 78 shall, save in the cases hereinafter excepted, be charged for the redirection. In the case of messages redirected to Ceylon, prepayment shall be compulsory in other cases if the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been redirected, the amount shall be recovered from the addressee before delivery All *Raj* telegrams, to whomsoever addressed, and all private telegrams addressed to officials of Indian States by official designation only shall, when so required, be redirected free, within Indian limits

112. Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the readdressing or redirection of telegrams shall be deemed to be in force for one month only, if it is desired that they should remain in force beyond that period, instructions may be registered on payment of fees as provided under Rule 110.

113. When a telegram has to be redirected to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram shall, subject to the provisions of this Rule, if redirected to any place to which the Indian Postal Rates apply, be posted as an unregistered letter free of charge to its new destination, and a remark to this effect shall be added to the notice of non-delivery prescribed by Rule 107

GREETING TELEGRAM.

114. GREETING TELEGRAM means a telegram accepted at a reduced rate on such festive or congratulatory occasions as may be notified in this behalf by the Director-General.

115. CHARGE.—The minimum charge for a Greeting telegram for six words or less consisting of—

(a) the name of the addressee and address . . . 4 words
(b) greeting (indicated by a number) . . . . . 1 word
(c) name of sender . . . . 1 word

shall be as follows:—

Class.	Charge.	Each additional word over four in the address and over one in the name of the sender.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Express	0 12 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 6 0	0 1 0

116. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—A greeting telegram shall bear no other special instruction [Rule 18 (*d*)] save, if desired, that relating to multiple telegrams. [Rules 138, 139 and 140.]

117. ACCEPTANCE.—The acceptance and delivery of greeting telegram, festive or congratulatory, shall be restricted to departmental and Combined offices. Greeting telegram classed *Ordinary* shall not be accepted on Sundays or on the four principal telegraph holidays or during the period when the booking of ordinary telegrams is suspended. This class of telegrams shall not be accepted at or addressed to Telegraph offices under the Portuguese Government, or the Jammu and Kashmir State, or to Railway and Canal telegraph offices.

118. ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.—Greeting telegram shall be transmitted in turn with Express and Ordinary private telegrams as the case may be.

119. TEXT.—*Stock phrases indicated by a number containing* Greetings appropriate to each occasion shall be made available to the sender for use in the text of these telegrams. The sender shall select a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases and shall either write the number only, corresponding to the selected greeting, or the selected greeting in full. In the latter case, the telegraph office shall substitute the corresponding number as shown in the list of stock phrases.

120. DELIVERY.—Greeting telegram shall be delivered in specially printed forms and envelopes proper for each occasion after the number of the stock phrase has been deciphered into the full plain language phrase corresponding with the number received. It shall take its turn for purposes of delivery with Express and Ordinary private telegrams as the case may be.

121. ACCEPTANCE AND DELIVERY UNDER THE PHONOGRAM SYSTEM.—Greeting telegram shall be accepted by telephone for onward transmission, but shall not be delivered by telephone. If the address contains a telephone number, the telegram shall be delivered according to the address against the number in the Telephone Directory.

PREPAID REPLIES.

122. The sender of a *Raj* or inland private telegram, or of an inland State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official may prepay the charge for a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall not be less than the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram. The sender of a reply-paid telegram shall write the words "reply paid" in the space provided on the telegram form [Rules 18 (*d*) and 28]. Reply-paid telegrams shall not be accepted for Lhasa (Tibet)

123. (i) At the destination of a reply-paid inland telegram, the Telegraph Office shall deliver to the addressee a reply telegram form, entitling him, subject to the provisions of Rule 129 to send free of charge from any telegraph office or receiving office in India, up to the value of the amount notified on the form as prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India, Ceylon, or Afghanistan.

(ii) Two or more reply telegram forms issued in India may be used in payment of one inland telegram, but one reply telegram form shall not be used in payment of two or more telegrams

(iii) Save as provided under Rule 129, a reply telegram form may be used to prepay the cost of an inland telegram and its reply.

124. (i) If the cost of the telegram sent on the reply form exceeds the amount notified therein, the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender using the reply form (Rule 85).

(ii) If the amount notified on the reply telegram form exceeds the charge payable for the telegram sent, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175:

Provided that no refund shall be given on a reply telegram form which has been prepaid by another reply telegram form and not by cash or stamps.

125. An inland reply telegram form shall be available only for two months from the date of issue

126. When the addressee has not made use of the reply telegram form or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175.

127. In case of non-delivery of a reply-paid inland telegram, the reply telegram form shall remain attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 109; on the expiry of that period

shall be sent to the Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the sender according to Rule 175.

128. When a reply-paid inland telegram is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and reply telegram form shall be forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

129. Prepayment for reply shall not be permitted in the case of an inland State telegram addressed to a British Government Official. In the case of an inland State telegram addressed to any person other than a British Government Official, any sum deposited by the sender under Rule 98 shall be utilised for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram to the sender of the original telegram.

Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

130. COLLATION means the repetition back to the transmitting office of the entire telegram (including the Preamble) immediately upon its receipt by each office concerned in its transmission.

131. The sender of an inland telegram may, by writing on the telegram the special instruction "TC" [Rules 18 (*d*) and 28], require such telegram to be collated to ensure correctness.

132. The charge for collation of an inland telegram shall be half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length.

133. ~~Service telegrams written in cipher shall invariably be collated.~~

Notification of Delivery.

134. The sender of an inland telegram may, by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "PC" [Rule 18 (*d*)], require that the date and time at which the telegram has been delivered to the addressee be notified to him by ordinary telegram as soon as possible after its delivery.

135. (i) When an inland telegram requiring notification of delivery is forwarded to its final destination by post, or is deposited in the "poste restante" or is delivered into the care of a third party, the notification shall mention the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery. When the telegram is addressed to a ship at sea, the notification shall be despatched by the Coast or Semaphore Station and shall state the date and time of transmission of the telegram to the ship.

(ii) A notification of delivery may be addressed to the sender at any place named by him.

(iii) The notification of delivery shall be communicated to the sender immediately on its arrival at the office of origin, or the office indicated in the telegram.

136. The charge for a notification of delivery of an inland telegram shall be the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram and shall be pre-paid by the sender of the telegram.

137. When an inland telegram requiring notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting non-delivery shall be sent to the office of origin as laid down in Rule 107 and the notification of delivery shall be sent only if, at a later time within the period prescribed under Rule 109 for retention of the telegram, the telegram is delivered to the addressee. If at the expiration of the prescribed period, the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the notification of delivery shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

138. Multiple telegram means a telegram addressed to several persons in a locality served by one and the same telegraph office, or by different telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of a central telegraph office, or to the same person at several addresses in such locality.

139. The charge for a multiple telegram shall be the charge prescribed for a single telegram of the same class and length together with, for each address after the first, a copying fee calculated at the rate of 4 annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 100, 4 annas for every 100 chargeable words after the first 100, and 4 annas for the remaining chargeable words, if any.

140. Each copy of an inland multiple telegram delivered shall bear its own particular address only unless the sender has, by writing on the telegram the special instruction "CTA" [Rule 18 (*d*)], required the communication of all the addresses to each addressee; in the latter case each copy of the telegram delivered shall bear all the addresses.

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST OR SPECIAL MESSENGER.

141. POST OR SPECIAL MESSENGER.—Inland telegrams addressed to places where there are no telegraph offices may be delivered at destination either by post or by special messenger according to the sender's instructions: provided that telegrams shall not be accepted for delivery by special messenger in Portuguese territory, Afghanistan or Lhasa, or in Kashmir otherwise than from Government Telegraph Offices.

142. The address of inland telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines shall be written in the manner shown below: —

(*a*) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office—

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Sherghotty, *Post* Gya.

(*b*) If the message is to be sent by special messenger—

OFFICE OF ORIGIN AND SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS.

Calcutta=X. P. Rs. two.

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

143. Express or porterage charges on inland telegrams shall be prepaid by the sender. If the charges are fixed the telegram shall bear the sender's special instruction "XP" [Rule 18 (*d*)]; if the charges are not fixed the sender shall pay such sum as he thinks sufficient and the telegram shall bear the special instruction "XPR" [Rule 18 (*d*)]. If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the office of destination, the difference shall be recovered from the addressee.

NOTE.—Information regarding fixed express or porterage charges for certain places in India or in Ceylon may be obtained from any Telegraph Office.

144. An inland telegram may be telegraphed to an Indian port for delivery thence by post to an addressee beyond Indian limits.

145. POSTAGE.—On an inland telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal Rates apply, *e.g.*, Aden or Ceylon, no charge shall be made for postage. On telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff the letter charges given in the *Foreign Post Directory* in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* shall be paid by the sender, and, if the telegram is to be carried by air mail, to these charges shall be added the air fee proper to the air route. Telegrams may be posted as registered letters on payment of the registration charges.

146. INLAND TELEGRAMS POSTED FROM INDIA TO CEYLON.—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to Dhanushkodi whence they will be forwarded by the ordinary postal mail service.

Examples.

To—Young,

Oriental Hotel,

Colombo, *Post* Dhanushkodi.

TEXT.

Start by first steamer.

From—W. Collins.

The charge for such a telegram shall be the rate prescribed in Rule 78 for telegrams to be delivered in India according to class, and no additional charge shall be made for postage.

147. (i) INLAND TELEGRAMS POSTED FROM INDIAN PORTS.—The address of an inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 144 to a place beyond Indian limits shall contain the name of the port and also the special instruction "Post",

"PR", "PAV" or "PAVR" [Rules 18 (*d*), 28 and 30] before the name of the Telegraph Office from which the telegram is to be posted.

Examples.

To—Mrs. Johnson,
20, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park,
London, *Post* Bombay.

TEXT.

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From—Johnson.

(ii) The charge payable on such telegrams shall be calculated at the current inland rate according to the class (Express or Ordinary at sender's choice) *plus* the letter postage. Telegrams bearing the special instruction PAV [Rule 18 (*d*)] shall, in addition, be subject to the Air fee proper to the air route If the sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he shall pay also the registration charges, and shall insert the special instruction "PR" or "PAVR" [Rule 18 (*d*)] before the name of the telegraph office from which the message is to be posted.

(iii) Upon payment of the copying fee prescribed by Rule 139 for multiple telegrams and also of a separate fee for postage or for postage and registration with or without the air fee as the case may be, for each address to which the telegram is to be sent, the sender may have a telegram sent under this rule and despatched by post to several addresses beyond Indian limits.

148. The Telegraph Office of destination may forward by post inland telegrams for addresses beyond the five mile limit, if—

(*a*) the telegram contains no directions as to the means of delivery to be employed, or

(*b*) delivery charges are due to be collected on such telegram from an addressee who has on a previous occasion refused to pay such charges.

149. The Telegraph Office of destination shall forward by post inland telegrams for addresses beyond the five mile limit—

(*a*) when delivery by post has been requested by the sender (Rule 141) or by the addressee (Rule 111)

Provided that where the addressee has asked to have his telegrams delivered to him by special messenger, the office of destination may adopt this method of delivery for all telegrams addressed to him, whether they bear the instruction "*Post*" or not·

(*b*) when the Telegraph Office of destination has not a more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS.

150. SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS are telegrams signalled to or from ships by means of Semaphore.

151. SEMAPHORE STATIONS.—Semaphoric telegrams may be transmitted from or received by the following Government Telegraph Offices which are Semaphore stations: —

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	Hooghly Point.
Budge Budge.	Mud Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Saugor Island.
Diamond Island.	

152. LANGUAGE.—Inland Semaphoric telegrams shall be written in English or in groups of letters representing the Signals of the International Code of Signals.

153. ADDRESS.—When an inland Semaphoric telegram is to be signalled to a ship at sea, the address shall contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended, and its nationality.

154. PREAMBLE.—In every inland Semaphoric telegram the service instruction "SEM" [Rule 18 (*d*)] shall be written, and shall be signalled after the office of origin.

155. CHARGES, ETC.—The charge payable on an inland Semaphoric telegram shall be the charge prescribed by Rule 78, together with a fixed fee of eight annas. The charges for Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships shall be paid by the sender; the charges payable on Semaphoric telegrams received from ships shall be paid by the addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

156. Inland press telegram means:—

(1) an inland telegram containing only intelligence clearly intended for publication in a registered newspaper and addressed, by means of its registered title and town of registration, to a newspaper or news agency the name of which has been registered by the Director-General:

Provided that such telegrams may contain also, written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text, instructions relating to the publication of the telegram not exceeding in length 10 words or 5 per cent of the number of chargeable words in the telegram, whichever is less, or

(2) an inland telegram from or to a newspaper or news agency by its registered title (but not by the name or designation of a person connected with its publication or management) to or from any of its correspondents or employees by name or designation or both, on the subject of a press telegram actually received from, or despatched by, such correspondent or employee, or

(3) an inland telegram to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of Press business from a newspaper or news agency by its registered title only, or

(4) an inland telegram to an officer of Government in British India from a registered news agency duly authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government.

157. Subject to the exceptions and conditions contained in Rules 158, 159 and 160 inland press telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at the special press rates shewn below, namely —

I —FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA

Class.	Charge for any number of words not exceeding 48 excluding the address	Charge for each additional six words after the first 48 words
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Express	1 0 0	0 2 0
Ordinary	0 8 0	0 1 0

II —FOR DELIVERY IN CEYLON

—	Charge for any number of words not exceeding 32 excluding the address	Charge for each additional four words after the first 32 words.
	Rs a. p	Rs a p
	1 0 0	0 2

158. The special press rates prescribed under Rule 157 shall not apply to:—

(1) telegrams for transmission to Afghanistan or Lhasa (Tibet);

(2) telegrams for transmission from or to Licensed Telegraph Offices or through an intermediate Licensed Telegraph Office:

Provided that Railway Telegraph Offices may, subject to the requirements of Railway business, accept press telegrams for transmission at press rates within the limits of their respective Railways.

159. The admission of press telegrams for transmission at the special press rates prescribed under Rule 157 shall be subject to the fulfilment, by the news agency concerned and by its correspondents and employees, of the following conditions:—

(1) A news agency shall, on registration, and annually thereafter, submit to the Director-General a list of its *bonâ fide* subscribers to whom it issues news.

NOTE.—Form of application for registration may be obtained at any Government Telegraph Office.

(2) Press telegrams admitted for transmission at press rates shall not, before publication in a newspaper, be communicated to an unregistered newspaper, or to any private individual or to any establishment such as a club, cafe, hotel or exchange.

(3) A copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published shall, on demand, be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which such press telegram was delivered.

160. Inland press telegrams for transmission at press rates shall conform to the following conditions:—

(1) Such telegrams shall be written in plain language in English, but ordinary English words may be abbreviated.

(2) Long telegrams shall be divided into pages of about 75 words each; such pages shall be numbered consecutively and each of them, except the last, shall conclude with the special instruction "MTF" [Rule 18 (*d*)]; the last page shall conclude with the special instruction "End of message". The name of the sender shall be written at the top of each page, and the last word of each page shall be repeated at the top of the next page.

(3) The interval between the handing in of the different pages of one and the same telegram shall not exceed one hour. When this interval is exceeded the first page handed in thereafter shall be treated as commencing a fresh telegram.

(4) When possible, previous notice shall be given at the Telegraph Office concerned, of an intention to send a press

telegram of greater length than 1,000 words. Such notice shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) probable time at which telegram will be handed in,
(b) probable length of telegram,
(c) addresses to which telegram is to be sent.

(5) In the case of press telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or news agency the full list of addresses shall be required to be furnished with the first page only.

161. In inland telegrams accepted for transmission at press rates the address, the sender's name and all full-stops shall be transmitted free of charge. The transmission of signs of punctuation other than full-stops shall be governed by the ordinary rules.

162. The charge for inland press telegram addressed to several addresses shall, whether all the addressees are served by the same telegraph office or not, be the charge for a single inland press telegram of the same length together with, for each address after the first a copying fee calculated in the manner prescribed under Rule 139

163. PRESS TELEGRAMS ACCEPTED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.—(1) Inland press telegrams may be accepted without prepayment in cases in which the newspaper or news agency concerned has obtained previous sanction from the Director-General and has deposited in cash or in Government promissory notes or in Post Office Cash Certificates a sum of money calculated as below.—

(a) *If the accounts are to be rendered monthly.*—The equivalent of eight weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

(b) *If the accounts are to be rendered fortnightly.*—The equivalent of six weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs 50.

(2) If at any time the amount of transactions exceeds the deposit, a proportionate increase in the deposit may be demanded from the newspaper or news agency concerned

(3) A fee for the upkeep of such accounts shall be levied by the Telegraph Check Office at the rate of three per cent on the amount of such accounts.

(4) Accounts for such telegram and fees shall be rendered monthly or fortnightly, as the case may be, by the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, and shall be paid within one week of the date on which they are received

164. Inland press telegrams for transmission at press rates shall be subject to the ordinary rules in respect of hours for acceptance at telegraph offices, but such telegrams whether ordinary or express, shall be

165. If a telegram which has been transmitted at press rates is subsequently found not to comply with the conditions prescribed by the rules for the acceptance of telegrams at press rates, a sum equal to the difference between the charge for such telegram at the press rate and the charge at the full rate shall be demanded by the Telegraph Office concerned from the sender or receiver, as the case may be, who shall immediately pay the same.

RECORDS.

166. PERIOD OF PRESERVATION.—The originals of inland telegrams and all documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Government Telegraph Offices, and shall then be sent to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, where they shall be preserved for three months from the beginning of the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and in the absence of any application under Rule 170 shall then be destroyed:

Provided that inland telegrams from offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and from offices specified by the Director-General in that behalf shall be so preserved for four months.

166-A. INSPECTION OF ORIGINALS.—Originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender, or to the addressee or to the authorised representative of either of them on proof, if required, of the identity of such persons. A charge of eight annas shall be made for such inspection.

167. COPIES.—The sender or the addressee of an inland telegram or the authorised representative of either, may on application to the Telegraph Office within seven days, or to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within the period of preservation (Rule 166) be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram, or of the copy as delivered at destination if a copy of the latter has been retained.

168. The charge for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 167 shall be four annas for any number of words not exceeding 100, four annas for every complete 100 words after the first 100, and four annas for the remaining words, if any.

169. Every application for a copy shall contain such particulars as may be necessary for tracing the telegram to which the application relates.

170. EXTENDED PRESERVATION.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may, within the period prescribed for the preservation of telegrams, be made by an interested party to the *Officer-in-Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, for the further preservation of any specified inland telegram. Upon receipt of such application such telegram shall be preserved for a period of three months beyond the date on which it would become due for destruction under Rule 166; at the expiration of this further

period, the telegram shall, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. The duty of the Telegraph Department shall be confined to making the search and preserving the telegram if found, and no information as to the result of the search shall be furnished, nor shall any telegram preserved under this Rule be produced except on the order of a Court of law or other competent authority.

171. FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office or the Telegraph Office, as the case may be, at once to trace a telegram which is the subject of an application under Rule 167 or Rule 170, search shall be undertaken only upon payment of the fee prescribed below, namely —

	Rs
For searching either the sent or the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	2
For searching both the sent and the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	3

REFUNDS.

172. STATE TELEGRAMS.—Save as otherwise provided under Rule 176, a refund shall not be made in respect of a State telegram of any class.

173. Refunds in respect of charges paid on Raj or inland private telegrams shall, in the cases and to the extent mentioned below and upon application or complaint made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 175, be payable to the person by whom such charge was originally paid, namely —

(1) A refund of the full charge paid for every telegram which, through the default of the Telegraph Service, has failed to reach its destination

(2) A refund of the full charge paid for every Express telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph Service, has been subjected to serious delay

(3) A refund of the full charge paid for every collated telegram (Rule 130) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service advices under Rule 57 No refund shall be granted in respect of errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams

(4) A refund of the full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 122) when the addressee has not made use of the reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 126), or, if the reply telegram form has been used, a refund of the difference, provided such difference be not less than eight annas, between the sum prepaid for the reply telegram and the sum chargeable for the telegram actually sent on the reply form (Rule 124).

(5) A refund of the full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 127).

(6) A refund of the full charge paid for every telegram with prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charges for the reply.

(7) A refund of the full charge paid for every prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charges for the original telegram.

(8) A refund of the special charges for any special service which has not been performed.

(9) Save as provided by Rule 62 a refund of the full charge paid for every paid service advice sent under Rule 57 if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were originally transmitted incorrectly.

(10) A refund of the full charge for every paid service advice sent under Rules 57—60 and necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service.

(11) A refund of the value of excess stamps affixed by the sender (Rule 94).

(12) A refund of the charge paid for a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of four annas Rule 97).

174. In case of a partial refund in respect of an inland multiple telegram (Rule 138) the charge paid for each copy shall be deemed to be the quotient obtained by dividing by the number of addressees the total charge paid for the multiple telegram.

175. (1) Complaints respecting inland telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service shall be made to the Director-General or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, and claims for refund which do not involve complaint against the service shall be made to the Officer-in-charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta:

Provided that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices (Rule 57), (2) *overcharges or telegrams stamped in excess* by the sender (Rule 94) or (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 97), may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Departmental Telegraph Office or Combined Office at which such advice or telegram was handed in.

(2) Every such claim or complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence of the nature specified below, namely:—

(*a*) in case of non-delivery or of delay, the receipt (Rule 89) granted for the telegram and a written statement from the addressee;

(*b*) in case of alteration or omission, the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee;

(c) in case of an unused reply telegram form (Rule 126) the reply telegram form delivered to the addressee;

(d) in case of paid service advices (Rule 57) the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery;

(e) in all other cases, the receipt (Rule 89) granted for the telegram.

(3) No claim for refund shall be considered unless received by the appropriate officer within two months from the date of the telegram in respect of which the claim is made.

176. STATE, RAJ OR PRIVATE.—When no doubt exists that an overcharge has been made on an Inland State, Raj or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge shall be at once refunded by such office.

PART III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

General.

177. "FOREIGN TELEGRAM" means any telegram the disposal of which involves transmission to or from any telegraph office beyond the limits of India, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Lhasa (Tibet)

178 OFFICES WHERE FOREIGN TELEGRAMS ARE ACCEPTED.—Foreign telegrams shall be accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices, at Railway Telegraph Offices specified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* and, when fully prepaid in postage stamps, may be accepted at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

179. Foreign telegrams other than Press telegrams (Rules 377 to 386) may be telephoned by telephone subscribers, for onward transmission without prepayment, to such Departmental Telegraph Offices and Combined Offices as the Director-General may authorise in this behalf on condition that all charges (Rule 255) due on such telegrams shall be paid for on the Deposit Account system [Rule 86] or in postage stamps affixed to the confirmatory copy of the telegram which shall be returned to the telegraph office with the postage stamps affixed within a period of five days from the date of its receipt

180. OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS.—Telegraph Offices shall refuse to accept or forward any foreign private telegram or radio-telegram or any part thereof which appears dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency. Any telegraph office, other than the telegraph office of origin, exercisin

this control shall immediately advise the telegraph office of origin except in cases where such advice may appear dangerous to the security of the State. In cases of doubt the matter shall be referred by the officer in charge of the telegraph office to a Secretary to Government or other officer nominated by the local Government from time to time for this purpose, if the office is located at a seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer, if the office is located elsewhere.

181. (1) Any telegraph office shall refuse to deliver foreign telegrams addressed to a telegraphic re-forwarding agency which is known to be organised with the object of enabling the correspondents of third parties to evade the full payment of the charges due for transmission without intermediate retransmission between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. Offices refusing to deliver under this sub-rule shall at once inform the foreign telegraph office of origin.

(2) Any telegraph office shall refuse to forward foreign telegrams which it receives from abroad by any means whatever (post, telegraph, telephone or otherwise) to be reforwarded by telegraph with the object [illegible] payment of the charge due [illegible] forward under this sub-rule [illegible] rigin.

182. GENERAL DIVISION.—Foreign telegrams may be classified as shewn below :—

(a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 213 to 219).

(b) Service telegrams (Rules 220—229).

(c) Private telegrams.

(d) Press telegrams (Rules 377—386).

183. ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.—(1) Foreign telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order, namely :—

(a) Telegrams relating to the safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation.

(b) State (or Government) telegrams.

(c) Meteorological telegrams

(d) Service telegrams and service advices relating to the disturbance of lines, cables, etc.

(e) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service messages.

(f) Urgent private telegrams and urgent press telegrams.

(g) Ordinary service telegrams and advices.

(h) State (or Government) telegrams for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission, ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams.

(i) Deferred telegrams.

(j) Daily letter telegrams and greetings telegrams.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of this rule, foreign Telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

184. MODE OF WRITING.—No letters, characters or devices shall be included in a foreign telegraphic message except those shown as admissible under this rule, namely :—

(a) *Letters.*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, É.

(b) *Figures.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals

(c) *Signs of punctuation, etc.*

Full stop (.), Comma (,), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash(-), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (Bar of division (/), Underline (——————)

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs.*

French	Abbreviated form	English meaning
Urgent	D	Urgent (Rule 296).
Partiellement urgent	PU	Partially urgent (Rule 297)
Réponse payée x	RPx	Reply paid x Rupees (Rule 321)
Collationnement	TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 328).
Accusé de réception télégraphique (télégramme avec).	PC	Telegram with Telegraphic notification of delivery (Rule 331)
Accusé de réception postal (télégramme avec).	PCP	Telegram with postal notification of delivery (Rule 331)
Faire suivre	FS	Telegram to follow addressee (Rule 338)
Exprès	Express	Special messenger (Rule 360).
Exprès payé	XP	Special messenger paid (Rule 359)
Jour	Jour	To be delivered during the day only (Rule 280).

(*d*) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs*—contd.

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Nuit	Nuit .	To be delivered at night (Rule 280).
Poste	Poste .	Post (Rules 281 and 362).
Poste recommandée . . .	PR .	Post registered (Rule 362).
Poste-Avion	PAV .	Air Post (Rule 362).
Ouvert . . .	Ouvert .	To be delivered open (Rule 286).
Mains propres	MP . .	To be delivered into the hands of the addressee himself (Rule 285).
Télégraphe restant . . .	TR .	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rules 278 and 292).
Poste restante	GP .	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rules 278 and 293).
Poste restante recommandée .	GPR .	To be registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 283).
x Adresses	TMx .	x Addresses (Rule 349).
Communiquer toutes les adresses .	CTA .	Communicate all addresses (Rule 353).
x Jours	Jx .	x Days (Rule 374).
Presse	Press .	Press [Rule 379 (5)].
Télégramme différé . . .	LC	Deferred telegram (Rule 303).
Télégramme de félicitations . .	XLT .	Greetings telegram [Rule 317 (4)].
Télégramme réexpedié sur l'ordre du destinataire.	Redirected from.	Telegram redirected at the request of the addressee (Rule 346).
ST auquel la réponse est donnée par lettre ordinaire.	Letter .	ST to which the reply is to be given by ordinary letter (Rule 224).
ST auquel la réponse est donnée par lettre recommandée.	Letter RCM.	ST to which the reply is to be given by registered letter (Rule 224).
Retransmission d'un radio-télégramme par les stations de bord.	RM .	Retransmission of a radio-telegram by a ship or aircraft station.
Télégramme météorologique à tarif reduit.	OBS .	Meteorological telegram at reduced rate (Rule 387).
Télégramme à transmettre obligatoirement par téléphone.	TF .	Telegram of which delivery by telephone is compulsory (Rule 203).
Télégramme Sémaphorique . .	SEM .	Semaphoric telegram (Rule 367).
Lettre-télégramme . . .	DLT .	Daily letter telegram (Rule 312).

(e) The multiplication sign (×) may be used but will be replaced in transmission by the letter X, which will be counted as a separate word. Groups and symbols such as 30ª, 1°, 2°, ◇B, 1′ (minute), 1″ (second) etc. cannot be reproduced in transmission, but senders may substitute for them an equivalent which can be telegraphed, *e g.*, for the expressions quoted above, 30 power a (or 30ª), firstly, secondly, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Rule if the expressions 30A, 30B, etc., 30a, 30b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30^{I}, 30^{II}, etc., 30^{1}, 30^{2}, etc., indicating a house number appear in an address the counter clerk shall separate the number from the letters or figures accompanying it by an oblique bar, which, for the purpose of calculating the charge, shall not be counted as a character in the group of figures or figures and letters composing the house number, whether the sender has or has not written the bar on the copy tendered for transmission

185. LANGUAGE, ETC.—Save as provided by Rules 300, 310 and 316, the text of foreign telegrams may be in plain language, in code or in cipher, any of which may be used in the same telegram alone or in combination with the other or others ·

Provided that telegrams shall be written only in plain language if intended for transmission to countries notified in the Tariff Table of the *Post and Telegraph Guide* as countries which refuse to accept telegrams written wholly or partly in code or cipher.

186. PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS —" Plain language " means in the case of foreign telegrams language expressed in characters admissible under Rule 184 and offering an intelligible sense in one or more of the languages specified below, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs, namely :—

Albanian.	Esperanto	Japanese.	Roumanian
Amaric.	Finnish	Laotin	Russian
Annamite	Flemish.	Latin	Ruthenian
Arabic	French	Luxembourgeois	Servian
Armenian	German	Malay	Siamese.
Bohemian	Greek	Maori	Slavonic
Bulgarian	Hebrew	Norwegian.	Spanish
Croatian	Hungarian	Ouolof	Swahili
Danish	Icelandic.	Persian	Swedish
Dutch.	Illyrian	Polish.	Turkish
English	Italian.	Portuguese	

187. " Telegram in plain language " means a telegram of which the text is wholly in plain language, provided that a telegram in plain language may contain numbers expressed either in letters or in figures which have not a secret meaning, registered addresses, commercial marks, exchange quotations, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals, abbreviations in current use in ordinary or

commercial correspondence, such as rsvp, fob, cif, caf, svp, c/o, b/l, or any similar expression the meaning of which is understood in the telegraph office of origin, or in the case of bank or similar telegrams, a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding 5 characters in length.

188. In foreign private telegrams in any language other than plain English, the sender shall certify at the foot of the telegram form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language (*see* Rule 247).

189. FOREIGN CODE TELEGRAMS.—"Foreign code telegram" means a foreign telegram of which the text is composed of—

(*a*) artificial words, or

(*b*) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in plain language, or

(*c*) a mixture of real words and artificial words.

190. The code words, whether real or artificial, shall not contain more than five letters. They are subject to no condition or restriction as to the method of their formation, provided that they shall not contain the accented letter é. Such telegrams shall bear the service instruction "CDE" inserted by the sender or by the telegraph office of origin at the beginning of the preamble.

191. In Code telegrams the number of figures or groups of figures shall not exceed one half of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature.

192. In the case of a telegram in code language or code language mixed with another language the sender shall, at the request of the office of origin, produce the code from which the text or part of the text of the telegram has been taken.

193. FOREIGN CIPHER TELEGRAMS.—(1) "Foreign Cipher telegram" means a foreign telegram the text of which is composed of—

(*a*) Arabic figures, or groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning, or

(*b*) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters with the exception of the letter é not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Rules 186—188), or of code (Rules 189—192).

(2) The combination of figures and letters in one group with a secret meaning shall not be permitted in a foreign cipher telegram. Letter cipher shall be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

(3) The groups referred to in Rule 187 shall not be considered as letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.

194. ERASURES, ETC.—Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination or correction in a foreign telegram presented for transmission shall be initialled by the sender or by his representative in token of approval.

195. ARRANGEMENT OF A TELEGRAM.—The contents of a foreign telegram shall be arranged in the following order, namely:—

(*a*) Special Instructions	(Rules 196—198)
(*b*) The Address . .	(Rules 199—209)
(*c*) The Text	(Rule 210).
(*d*) The Sender's Name .	(Rule 211)

193. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—Special instructions as speci- [illegible] nd when so [illegible] provided for [illegible] special in- [illegible] address to which it relates

Provided that in an urgent multiple telegram, in a partially urgent multiple telegram, in a multiple [illegible] multiple telegram or in a collated multiple [illegible] pecial instruction shall be deemed to be [illegible] once only, before the first address

197. Special instructions may be written in any intelligible form but shall be charged for and transmitted in the abbreviated form specified in Rule 184 (*d*) If the special instruction has not been written by the sender in the correct abbreviated form, the counter clerk shall cross it out and substitute for it the correct abbreviation which shall be placed between two double dashes thus = RPx = , = TC = .

198. The sender may include in the special instructions the route which he wishes his telegram to follow (Rule 266)

199. ADDRESS —The address of a foreign telegram shall contain at least two separate words designating, respectively, the addressee and the name of the foreign telegraph office of destination:

Provided that in telegrams for China groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

200. The address shall contain all particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or inquiry.

201. The addressee of a foreign private telegram shall prove his identity when requested to do so by the telegraph office of destination.

202. Particulars of the address in a foreign telegram shall be written in French or in the language of the country of destination, provided that surnames, Christian names, names of firms and particulars of residence may be accepted as written by the sender.

203. The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number, *e.g.*, "Smith telephone Victoria 560 London". Foreign telegrams so addressed will, in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the addressee and the foreign telegraph office of destination, be telephoned to the number indicated. If the sender desires that the delivery of his telegram to the addressee by telephone should be obligatory, he shall write before the address the paid service indication "= TF =" followed by the telephone number of the addressee, *e.g.*, "= TF Passy 5074= Pauli Paris". The office of destination shall then forward the telegram by telephone, unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration to which that office belongs. The address may in like manner be composed of the name of the addressee and his post office box number, *e.g.*, "Paul post box 380 London". Foreign telegrams so addressed will be delivered through the Post Box.

204. When a foreign telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the address shall contain immediately after the name of the actual addressee, one of the indications "*chez*", "*aux soins de*", "*c/o*", "*with*", "*care of*", or any other equivalent.

205. The name of the foreign telegraph office of destination shall be placed after the words in the address which designate the addressee and, when given, his place of residence. It shall be written as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. This name may only be followed by the name of the country or territorial sub-division or by both of these. If both are used the name of the territorial sub-division shall come immediately after the name of the foreign telegraph office of destination.

206. When the name of the locality given as the destination or that of the land station chosen for the transmission of a radio-telegram, does not appear in the International List of Telegraph Offices, the sender shall write after this name either the name of the country or of the territorial sub-division or both, or other particulars sufficient to enable the telegraph office of origin to trace the locality of the telegraph office of destination. The same course shall be followed when there are several foreign telegraph offices of the name given.

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207. The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "télégraphe restant" shall give the name by which the addressee is ordinarily known and shall not be addressed by means of initials, figures, Christian names only or fictitious names.

208. Any foreign telegram of which the address is not in conformity with Rules 200, 202 and 204 may be refused at the telegraph office of presentation, and if such telegram is accepted for transmission no claim for refund in respect of delay or non-delivery thereof shall be admitted.

209. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.—(1) The address may be written in an abbreviated form, but in the case of telegrams for transmission to foreign countries the right of an addressee to have telegrams so addressed delivered to him shall be subject to a special arrangement made between such addressee and the foreign telegraph office which has to deliver the telegram.

(2) Abbreviated addresses for the delivery of foreign telegrams in India may be registered as provided by Rules 38 and 39.

210. TEXT.—The text of foreign telegrams shall be written in accordance with Rules 184—193. Telegrams which contain only an address shall not be admitted.

211. SENDER'S NAME.—The sender's name or designation may be in any form, or may be omitted altogether.

212. SIGNATURE.—The true signature and address of the sender (neither of which shall be charged for or transmitted) shall be written at the foot of the telegram, and the sender of a private telegram may be [illegible] o it is genuine. In [illegible] the signature may [illegible] of the firm stamped and attested by the signature or initials of a responsible member of the firm. In the case of foreign telegrams telephoned by telephone subscribers (Rule 179) the signature of the sender shall not be necessary.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

213. DEFINITION.—"Foreign State (or Government) Telegram" means (*a*) a foreign telegram sent in his official capacity by (*i*) the Chief of a State, colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority or mandate of a foreign Government, or (*ii*) a Minister, Commander-in-Chief of land, sea or air forces, or Diplomatic or Consular Agent of any foreign Government, or (*iii*) a British Government official authorised in this behalf by the Government of India, or (*iv*) the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, or (*b*) the reply to any such telegram. Such telegrams shall bear the service instruction "State" inserted by the sender or by the telegraph office of origin at the end of the preamble.

214. REPLIES TO STATE TELEGRAMS.—The right to send a foreign State telegram in reply to a foreign State telegram may be established by the production of the original State telegram.

215. TELEGRAMS OF CONSULAR AGENTS.—Consular Agents shall be entitled to send Foreign State telegrams only when such telegrams are addressed to State officials and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these conditions shall, when presented as State telegrams, be nevertheless accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as such, but any telegraph office transmitting such a telegram shall immediately report the matter to the appropriate Postmaster-General.

216. LANGUAGE.—Foreign State telegrams may be expressed in plain language, code or cipher Foreign State telegrams which do not comply with the provisions of Rules 185—193 shall not be refused, but any telegraph office observing such non-compliance shall immediately report the matter to the appropriate Postmaster-General.

217. COLLATION.—State telegrams written wholly or partially in code or in figure or letter cipher shall be repeated in their entirety (Rule 330) by the receiving office in the manner required for "collated" telegrams (Rule 130).

218. The sender of a Foreign State telegram may renounce the priority in transmission conferred on State telegrams by Rule 183 (1) (*b*) In such case the telegram shall bear the service instruction "without priority" written by the sender, and the telegram shall be treated, as regards order of transmission, like an ordinary private telegram [Rule 183 (1) (*h*)].

219. Telegrams relating to the application of Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, exchanged in case of danger of war, between the President of the Council of the League of Nations or the Secretary-General on the one hand, and a Minister who is a member of a Government, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, or a member of a mission despatched by the Council, on the other hand, shall be entitled to a priority superior to that given by Rule 183 (1) (*b*) to Government telegrams with priority. These telegrams shall bear in the preamble the instruction "S Priority Nations", and the sender shall write before the address the indication "= Priority Nations =" which shall be charged for as two words. They shall only be accepted if they bear the personal authorisation of one of the officials hereinbefore mentioned.

220. SERVICE TELEGRAMS.—"Foreign service telegram" means a foreign telegram which is sent free on the service of a Telegraph Administration and which relates either to International Telegraph service or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the different Telegraph Administrations.

221. "SERVICE ADVICE" means a telegraphic communication between one telegraph office and another in respect of a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission between such offices.

222. During the period of preservation of records in telegraph offices (Rule 389) the sender or the addressee of any foreign telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission or the authorised representative of either of them may, if their identity and, in the case of agents, their authority is satisfactorily established, have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about such telegrams. Such persons shall deposit the cost of the telegram conveying the request and of a reply if one is needed:

Provided that when the addressee asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him he shall pay the charge for each word to be repeated, and no further charge shall be made for a reply; in the case of a telegram repeated from a Frontier Telegraph office, the charge payable shall be that for the transmission of an inland express telegram containing the number of words to be repeated:

Provided, further, that when a Government official asks for the repetition of a telegram received by him in his official capacity, he shall not be required to prepay the charge for repetition, but if no error of the telegraph service is revealed by such repetition the said charge shall thereafter be recovered from him.

223. A telegram sent at the request of the addressee, in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous, shall be deemed always to imply a telegraphic reply of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the instruction "=RPx=" shall not be necessary In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is desired the instruction "=RPx=" shall be inserted in the telegram conveying the request, and a charge for a reply of six words shall be collected.

224. If under the provisions of Rule 222 a reply by post is desired, the service advice shall bear the paid service instruction "=Letter=" in place of "=RPx=". The charge for such a reply shall be five annas. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter he shall pay a charge of ten annas for the reply. The service advice in this case shall bear the paid service instruction "=Letter RCM=".

225. Save as provided in Rule 229, the rectification or cancellation of foreign telegrams, and all other communications addressed to a telegraph office in respect of foreign telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission shall be effected solely by means of service advices at the expense of the person making the demand.

226. The charges paid for service advices necessitated by errors of the Telegraph Service shall be refunded upon application made in accordance with the provisions of Rules 402—404.

227. When the words, of which repetition is requested. are indistinctly written, the office of origin shall, before giving a repetition, make inquiry of the sender or, if the sender cannot be found, shall add to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful".

228. When the repetition relates to a telegram which has reached a foreign telegraph office of origin from the sender by telephone or by a private telegraph wire, that office before giving a repetition will ask the sender to repeat the words in question. In such case, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as the words in the telegram, the office will give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender but will add to the text of the service advice the indication "CTP" (*conserver taxe payée*, or retain charge paid) followed by the number, in letters, of words corrected by the sender, thus :—"CTP one", "CTP two", etc., and the charge for repetition shall not in such case be refunded. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition shall bear at the end of the text the special instruction "CTFSN" (correction to follow, if necessary).

229. The various communications mentioned in rules 222, 223, 225, 227 and 228 may be made by post through the agency of the Telegraph Offices of origin or destination. They shall in such case be forwarded by ordinary letter or under registered cover at the expense of the applicant who shall also pay the cost of a reply by post if such reply is required.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

230. WHAT IS COUNTED.—Every word or character written by the sender on the copy of a foreign telegram intended for transmission shall be included in calculating the charge:

Provided that the route indication shall not be charged for and dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups of the telegram shall not be charged for or transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes and hyphens shall be transmitted only at the request of the sender, and shall in such case be counted as provided in Rules 244 and 245.

231. When signs of punctuation, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they shall, for the purpose of calculating the charge, be counted as groups of figures.

232. PREAMBLE.—The class of the telegram, the name of the telegraph office of origin, the number of the telegram, the date and time of handing in, route indications, and the words, numbers or signs which form the preamble and are added by the Telegraph Office for official

purposes, shall not be includ[illegible]
such of these particulars as r[illegible]
all cases the date and time c[illegible]
vered to the addressee.

233. All foreign telegrams shall be timed by the Standard time, which in India is 5½ hours and in Burma 6½ hours in advance of Greenwich time.

234. The sender may include any or all of the particulars referred to in Rule 232 in the text of his telegram, but in such case they shall be included for the purpose of calculating the charge.

235. Each of the following shall be counted as one word only, namely—

(i) Special instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 184 (*d*).

(ii) In the Address .—

(*a*) The name of the telegraph office, land station or mobile station of destination when written as given in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 205) and completed, if necessary, by the particulars also given in that column.

(*b*) The name of the telegraph office of destination or that of the land station completed by name of the country or territorial sub-division or both or by any other particulars when the name of the office has not yet been published in the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 206).

(*c*) The name of territorial sub-divisions or countries respectively if they are written as given in the International List of Telegraph Offices or their alternative names as given in the preface to the list.

(*d*) Initial letters standing for prenames, Christian names, titles, etc. The joining together of such letters into groups is inadmissible.

(iii) In Telegraphic Money Orders the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment and that of the locality in which the payee lives.

(iv) Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as each sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen, or fraction bar transmitted at the request of the sender (Rule 230).

(v) An underline, irrespective of its length

(vi) Parenthesis (the two signs forming).

236. PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.—In foreign telegrams in plain language each word or authorised compound shall, for the purpose of charging, be counted as a single word, provided that it contains not more than 15 characters counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 184. Words or authorised compounds containing more than 15 characters shall, for purposes of charging, be counted at the rate of one word for *each complete 15 characters and one word for the* remaining characters, if any.

237. CODE TELEGRAMS.—In Foreign code telegrams the maximum length of a word shall be fixed at five characters (Rule 190).

238. MIXED TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams of which the text contains words in code language and words in plain language and/or figures or groups of figures shall for purposes of charging be considered as belonging to code language (Rule 190) The words in plain language and the figures in the text shall be counted at the rate of 5 characters to a word plus one word for any excess.

239. If a telegram contains code words and cipher in the text, the cipher groups shall be counted at the rate of 5 characters to a word plus one word for any excess.

240. Telegrams of which the text contains words in code language and groups of figures in excess of one half of the chargeable words in the text and signature shall be considered for purposes of charging as telegrams in cipher language (Rule 243).

241. If a mixed telegram contains only plain language and cipher the telegram *shall be charged for at the full rate*, and, *the plain language* word shall be counted according to the provisions of Rule 236 and the cipher groups according to those of Rule 243.

242. In all foreign telegrams the address or sender's name shall be charged in accordance with the provisions of Rules 235 and 236, provided that the names of streets and houses composed of figures and letters, *shall be counted at the rate of five figures or* letters to a word plus one word for any excess.

243. FIGURES, LETTER-CIPHER AND COMMERCIAL MARKS.—Groups of figures or of letters, ordinal numbers and commercial marks composed of figures and letters, as also the number of a cheque or currency note, and all reference numbers in State telegrams shall be counted at the following rate, namely :—

(*i*) one word for every group containing not more than five figures or letters,

(*ii*) for groups of more than five figures or letters one word for every complete five figures or letters and one word for the remainder, if any.

When commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the sender shall certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

244. USE OF APOSTROPHES AND HYPHENS.—Save as provided in Rule 251 words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar shall be counted as separate words.

245. *SIGNS USED WITH FIGURES OR LETTERS.*—Decimal points or full stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division when used in groups of figures or letters shall be counted as a figure or a letter. In the like manner shall be counted letters or figures added to a house number in an address in whatever part of the telegram such address appears.

246. In Meteorological telegrams the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

247. COMBINATIONS OR ALTERATIONS OF WORDS contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be permitted :

Provided that registered abbreviated addresses, names of towns and countries, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, the names of ships, designations of aircraft, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, shall, subject to the limitations imposed by Rules 235—238, be counted as single words :

Provided, further, that numbers, written in words, which represent single figures or groups of figures taken separately, (*e.g.*, thirtythirty in place of 3030, sixfoursix in place of 646) shall also, subject to the limitations imposed by Rules 235—238 be counted as single words

248. COUNTING BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN DECISIVE.—The counting of words by the telegraph office of origin shall be decisive, both for purposes of transmission and of International Accounts When, however, a foreign telegram in plain language or a mixed telegram containing plain language and cipher contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than those of the country of origin contrary to the usage of the language, the telegraph office of destination shall demand from the addressee the amount of any under-[illegible] 'l not be delivered until such [illegible] 'e declines to pay, a service [illegible]
of r[illegible]
If tl[illegible]
und[illegible]
offic[illegible]
has been retained.

In applying this Rule the languages of India shall be deemed to be *English, French* or *Portuguese*, or in the case of telegrams addressed to certain offices in Persia, *Persian*.

249. In case of the discovery by the telegraph office of destination or by an intermediate telegraph office of an undercharge in any respect other than that referred to in Rule 248 such office shall by means of a service advice at once inform the telegraph office of origin. The office of origin shall thereupon collect from the sender the deficiency.

250. Save as provided by Rule 248 no intermediate telegraph office or telegraph office of destination shall suspend the transmission or delivery of any foreign telegram merely by reason of the fact that an undercharge has been made in respect of such telegram at the office of origin.

251. SURNAMES.—Names such as Macdonald (or McDonald), FitzGerald, O'Neil, DeMorgan, D'Cruz, DelaRue, StJohn, Vande Brande, DuBois, shall be counted as one word each, even though written with Capital medial letters. They will, however, be signalled as single words without break, the apostrophe (where used) being omitted.

252. EXAMPLES OF COUNTING.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted :—

———	No. of words.	
	In address.	In Text and in signature.
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main*	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Polten*	1	2
Sanctpolten	1	1
Emmingen, Kr. Soltau*	1	3
Emmingenkrsoltau (16 characters)	1	2
Emmingen, Wurtt*	1	2
Emmingenwurtt	1	1
New South Wales*	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
=RP 2·50=(Special Instructions in abridged forms)	1	..
=Réexpédié de Tokio = (paid service indication)	1	..

* In the address these several expressions are joined together by the counter clerk if the sender has not already done it himself. Kr. Soltau and Wurtt following Emmingen serve to complete the designation of two offices of the same name, and are so printed in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices (Rule 205).

	Number of words.
Van de Brande	3
Van debrande	2
Vandebrande	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (name of person)	1
Belgrave Square	2
Belgravesquare	1
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark	1
Hydepark Square	2
Hydeparksquare	1
Saint James Street	3
Saintjames Street	2
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)	2
Stjamesstreet	1
5th Avenue	2
332nd Street	2
East 36 Street	3
East thirtysix street	3
Eastthirtysix street	2
Rue de la paix	4
Rue dela paix	3
Rue de lapaix	3
Rue delapaix	2
Ruedelapaix	1
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	2
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)	2
Trois deuxtiers	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Troisneufdixiemes (17 characters)	2
Sixfoursix (in place of 646)	1
Quatorzevingt (in place of 1420)	1
Eentweezes (in place of 126)	1
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	1
Un deux quatre	3
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters)	3
Responsibility (14 characters)	1
Incomprehensible (16 characters)	2
Wie geht's*	4
Wie geht's†	3
Wie gehts‡	2
A-t-il*	5
A-t-il†	3
C'est-a-dire*	7
C'est-a-dire†	4
Aujourd'hui	2
Aujourdhui	1
Port—emonnaie	2
Portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales	3
Princeofwales (ship)	1
3/48 (4 characters)	1
44½ (5 characters)	1
444½ (6 characters)	2
444 5 (5 characters)	1
444 55 (6 characters)	2
Bditaliens	1
Corso Umberto	2
Corsoumberto	1
Corso Carlo Felice	3
Corso Carlofelice	2
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters)	2
(Number of houses, bars not counted)	
5 bis (signalled 5/bis)	1
15 A or 15a (signalled 15/a)	1
15-3 or 15³ (signalled 15/3)	1
15 bpr (signalled 15/bpr) (5 characters)	1
15/3 h I (signalled 15/3/h/I) (5 characters)	1
15 bis/4 (signalled 15/bis/4) (6 characters)	2
A 15 (signalled a/15)	1
1021 A/5 (signalled 1021/a/5) (6 characters)	2
19 B/4 og (signalled 19/b/4/og) (6 characters)	2
* * * * *	
Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	2
Dixcinquante	1
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50c.	4
10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10s. 10d	4
10 Rs. 10 As.	4

* If the sender wishes the signs of punctuation to be signalled.
† If the sender does not want the signs of punctuation to be signalled.
‡ Joining together allowed by usage.

	Number of words.
10 fr. 50	3
Rs 10	2
10Rs. 10	3
fr.10 50	2
s. 10, 10	2
44/2 (4 characters)	1
44/ (3 characters)	1
27th	1
17 me	1
233rd	1
2% (4 characters)	1
2 p %	3
Deux pourcent	2
Duexpourcent	1
2 %ₒ (5 characters)	1
2 p %ₒ	3
54-58 (5 characters)	1
GHF45 (5 characters, Commercial mark)	1
G H F 45	4
G. H. F. 45*	4
197a/199a (Commercial mark; 9 characters)	2
3/M (Commercial mark, a group of 3 characters)	1
21070 A (1) (Commercial mark, a group of six characters, brackets and a number)	4
D 1003 (aircraft designation)	1
Detausendderi (aircraft designation)	1
The business is *very urgent*, come *without delay* (8 words and 2 underlines)	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegram immediately (9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis)	10
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
11h. 30	3
11, 30	1
Eight/10	2
Huit/10	2
5/douzièmes	2
5/twelfths	2
May/August	3
15 × 6 (signalled 15X6)	3
E	1
Emvthf (Commercial mark and group of letters—6 characters).	2
Emvchf (Commercial mark and group of letters—6 characters).	2
GHF	1
G H F	3
G. H. F. †	3
G. H. F.*	3
AP/M (4 characters)	1
Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (14 words and a passage in inverted commas)	15
245-F (reference in State telegrams, a group of 5 characters)	1
F C/B 533490 (number of cheque; a group of 10 characters)	2
F.B./28 42666 (number of currency notes; a group of 10 characters)	2
Repondre "Oui"*	3

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

253. CHARGE BY THE WORD.—The charge for a foreign telegram shall be at a specified rate per word; except as provided in Rule 254 such rates per word to different foreign countries shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

* If the sender wishes the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

† If the sender does not want the signs of punctuation to be signalled.

254. Code telegrams (Rules 190 and 191) shall be charged at three-fifths of the full rate, Ordinary or State, subject to a minimum equivalent to the charge of five words.

NOTE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

of the gold franc.

255. In addition to the charges referred to in Rule 253, a fee of two annas shall be charged in respect of each telegram telephoned by a telephone subscriber (Rule 179).

256. FRONTIER TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—"Frontier telegraph office" means a Government telegraph office which directly exchanges telegrams with Foreign Administrations, namely :—

I. In the Indian area :—

(a) Bombay, exchanging telegrams with the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company, Ltd., Bombay,

(b) Karachi, exchanging telegrams with Cable and Wireless Limited,

(c) Madras, exchanging telegrams with the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company, Ltd., Madras,

(d) Calcutta, exchanging telegrams with the Siamese Administration and the Indian Radio and Cable Communications, Company, Ltd., Bombay.

II. In the Burma area :—

(a) Rangoon, exchanging telegrams with the Siamese Administration,

(b) Bhamo, exchanging telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

257. PREPAYMENT OF CHARGES.—Save as provided in Rules 179, 259, 343, 360, 372 and 383, charges for foreign telegrams shall be prepaid by the sender.

258. CASH, STAMPS OR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—At telegraph offices authorised to accept foreign telegrams the charges shall be prepaid in cash or stamps, provided that at Departmental Telegraph offices and at such combined offices as the head of a circle may specify in this behalf foreign telegrams may be accepted on the Deposit Account System described in Rule 86.

259. STATE TELEGRAMS WITHOUT PREPAYMENT.—Foreign State telegrams may be accepted without prepayment at such Departmental Telegraph Offices as the Director-General may specify in this behalf, from any British Government official authorised to send foreign State telegrams, whose average expenditure on telegrams is Rs. 1,000

or more per month, on condition that settlement of all charges due on such telegrams shall be made monthly by cash payments into the local treasury, and that a fee for the upkeep of accounts shall be paid by the sender at the rate of 12 annas for every complete batch of 25 telegrams despatched by the sender and 12 annas for the remainder of such telegrams, if any.

260. The provisions of Rule 257 regarding prepayment may be relaxed in case of any foreign State telegram of great emergency, but in any such case it shall be the duty of the sender to ascertain the charges due, and to pay them into the telegraph office within twenty-four hours.

261. RECEIPTS.—A receipt stating the number of the telegram and the charges paid may be obtained for each telegram accepted for transmission at a telegraph office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams shall not be given.

262. RECOVERY OF BEARING AND OTHER CHARGES FROM ADDRESSEE.—Save as provided in Rule 343 when a charge is due on delivery the telegram shall be handed to the addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

263. UNDERCHARGES.—Save as otherwise provided in Rule 248 amounts undercharged in error shall be recovered from the sender.

264. OVERCHARGES.—The amount of any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the *provisions of Rule 402.*

ROUTE.

265. The different routes by which foreign telegrams may be transmitted shall be notified by concise or abbreviated indications in the Tariff Tables published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

266. A sender of a foreign telegram who wishes to prescribe a particular route for the transmission of his telegram shall write the corresponding indications on the telegram form tendered for transmission, or he may mark the telegram "*Best Route*" or "*Cheapest Route*". Indications as to route shall be transmitted free (Rule 230).

267. When the sender of a foreign telegram has prescribed the route to be followed, the telegraph offices concerned shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 269, conform to his instructions, unless the route indicated be interrupted or be well known to be overcrowded ; in such case the telegram may be transmitted by a route other than that indicated by the sender.

268. In the absence of any indication from the sender of a foreign telegram as to the route to be followed, each telegraph office from which the routes diverge shall decide by which route the telegram shall be forwarded.

269. When a foreign telegram can be forwarded at the same tariff by several routes operated by the same Administration, the latter shall decide, in the best interests of the sender, by which route a private telegram shall be forwarded.

270. When a foreign telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, whether or not the routes employed are operated by the same Administration, the sender may request that the telegram be transmitted by "wire" or by "wireless" by writing on the telegram a clear instruction to that effect. This instruction shall be considered by the Telegraph Service as a route indication (Rule 230). It shall be transmitted in one of the following forms :—"FIL" when the sender requests transmission by wire and "ANTEN" when the sender requests transmission by wireless.

271. Foreign State telegrams (Rule 213) ordered for transmission by "wire" shall in no case be transmitted by "wireless" unless the sender has authorised the transmission by "wireless", and similarly foreign State telegrams ordered for transmission by "wireless" shall, in no case, be transmitted by "wire" unless the sender has authorised transmission by "wire".

272. Other foreign telegrams ordered for transmission by "wire" shall not be transmitted by "wireless" unless the "wire" route is interrupted and there is no prospect of its early restoration. Conversely other telegrams ordered for transmission by "wireless" shall not be transmitted by "wire" unless the radio-electric route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

273. When owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication a foreign telegram cannot be forwarded by the ordinary route between two telegraph offices, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back shall, with due regard to the provisions of Rule 271 forward the telegram immediately by an alternative telegraph route, or, if no such route is available, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

274. A foreign telegram shall be diverted, by a more costly route without any additional charge if it reaches the office which is to divert the telegram within a period of 24 hours following the commencement of the interruption. In other cases, the sender shall be communicated with and asked to pay the additional charge, if he wishes his telegram to be diverted by a more costly route.

275. If a foreign telegram is retransmitted by means other than telegraphic, it shall be addressed by the retransmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the

telegraph office of destination or when such retransmission takes place within the country of destination, to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is restored the telegram shall be transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been already acknowledged or unless *by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the re-transmission would* be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole.

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

276. BEFORE TRANSMISSION.—The sender of a foreign telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity cancel the telegram at any time before transmission has begun, and in such case the charges paid, less a fee of twelve annas, shall be at once refunded.

277. AFTER TRANSMISSION.—If the telegram is in course of transmission or has already been transmitted by the telegraph office of origin, it may be cancelled by a paid service advice addressed under Rule 222 to the telegraph office of destination. The sender shall pay the cost of a reply to the cancellation advice either by telegraph or by post at his option. As far as practicable the service advice shall be transmitted in turn to the telegraph offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the telegram. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the service advice the addressee shall be informed of cancellation of the telegram if it has been delivered to him. [illegible] or which delivers to the addressee [illegible] *office of origin accordingly. This* [illegible] rd "cancelled" or "delivered" whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery or whether it has already been delivered. If the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice the notification shall be sent by telegraph; otherwise, it shall be sent by post as a prepaid letter. If the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination, the charge for the original telegram, the cancelling service advice and the paid telegraphic reply, if any, in respect of distance not traversed shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

278. ACCORDING TO ADDRESS.—Foreign telegrams shall be delivered accord [illegible] house, office, business house, [illegible] "Télégraphe restant" shall [illegible] e, as the case may be, till called for. By the purchase of a window delivery ticket, rates for which shall be notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, firms or individuals may have all telegrams addressed to them delivered to

their peons or servants at the window of the telegraph office. Save as provided by Rules 314 and 319 telegrams shall be delivered at, or forwarded to, their destinations in order of receipt.

279. A foreign telegram addressed to a registered abbreviated address in India for which special instructions for delivery by telephone are registered (Rule 295) or addressed to a person by his telephone number (Rule 203) may be telephoned to the addressee. In other cases a telegram may with the consent of the addressee be delivered by telephone if this method of delivery is convenient to the Telegraph office. Whenever delivery is made by telephone a confirmatory copy of the telegram shall be sent to him by the first available post at the address given against the telephone number in the Telephone Directory.

280. FREE DELIVERY LIMITS.—Foreign telegrams addressed to a place of residence within the delivery limits of the telegraph office of destination shall at once be taken to the address indicated on the telegram :

Provided that telegrams bearing the special instruction "*Jour*" or "*Day*" [Rule 184 (*d*)] shall not be delivered during the night, and telegrams received during the night shall not be delivered after the hour of closing of the telegraph office of destination unless they bear the instruction "*Nuit*" or "*Night*" or unless they are considered at the delivery office to be of a really urgent nature

281. Telegrams shall be delivered free of charge within five miles of a telegraph office. Beyond this distance telegrams shall be delivered either by registered post without additional charge, or by such other means as may have been arranged and paid for by the sender, or requested by the addressee [Rule 364 (*a*)] :

Provided that from railway telegraph offices at stations where the traffic is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a special delivery staff, telegrams shall ordinarily be delivered by hand within the railway station limits only, and telegrams for places outside such limits shall ordinarily be delivered through the registered post

282. REPLY GIVEN TO MESSENGER —Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post the messenger who delivers a telegram, may be entrusted with a reply telegram, provided he be not detained for the purpose more than five minutes The fact of a reply telegram having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him in regard thereof, shall be mentioned on the receipt signed for the original telegram.

283. DELIVERY BY POST —Foreign telegrams which have to be deposited at the Post Office (*i e.*, telegrams bearing the *instruction* "=*Poste restante*=", "=GP=" or "=Poste restante recommendée=", or "=GPR =") shall be sent immediately to the post office by the telegraph office of destination under the conditions fixed by [illegible] 362 and 363.

284. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Foreign telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port shall be delivered, if possible, before disembarkation. When a foreign telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat, *i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty, it shall be delivered to the ship agents.

285. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS MAY BE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has by written notice to the telegraph office named a special representative, or unless the sender has by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "=MP=" [Rule 184 (*d*)] requested delivery *to the addressee in person. In the event last named the telegraph office* of destination shall write the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope, and the telegram shall then be delivered to none other than the addressee.

286. OPEN DELIVERY.—The sender may by writing on the tele- [illegible]

[illegible] back.

287. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When a telegram cannot be delivered the telegraph office of destination shall send with the minimum of delay a service advice to the telegraph office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and the amount of bearing charges, if any unpaid at destination and payable by the sender: such advice shall, where possible, be communicated to the sender by the office of origin :

Provided that no advice shall be sent under this Rule in respect of a telegram posted under Rule 281 and returned undelivered by the post office to the telegraph office which posted it, or in respect of telegrams addressed to await arrival, "poste restante", "télégraphe restant", "care-of telegraph or post office" or "care-of Station Master", except when a charge has to be collected ; in the latter case a service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence in Rule 294.

288. *On receipt* [illegible] oreign telegram the telegraph [illegible] ess, and if it is found to have [illegible] r the error immediately by a service advice which shall contain instructions (*e.g.*, "forward to destination", "cancel telegram", etc.) necessary to correct any errors committed. If the telegraph office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter shall check the address from the transit copy of the original telegram and if it observes an error shall itself rectify the error by a service advice. In

this case it shall communicate to the office of origin as soon as possible the terms of the correcting advice. If the address is found not to have been altered, the telegraph office of origin shall, whenever possible, communicate to the sender the advice of non-delivery. Failure to communicate this advice shall not give a right to claim a refund of the charge paid for the telegram.

289. An advice of non-delivery shall be retransmitted by telegraph only if the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be re-transmitted by telegraph (Rule 345). In all other cases the retransmission shall be effected by post in the form of a prepaid letter, if the address of the sender is known The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram only by means of a paid service advice (Rule 222).

290. If it becomes possible without receipt of a rectifying advice to deliver a foreign telegram in respect of which an advice of non-delivery has been transmitted, the telegraph office of destination shall send to the office of origin a second service advice stating that the telegram has been delivered. Such advice of delivery shall be communicated to the sender only if he has already received an advice of non-delivery This second advice shall not be transmitted when delivery is notified by telegraphic notification of delivery (Rule 331).

291. If at the address given on the telegram the messenger is unable to attract the attention of any person to whom he is authorised, under the provisions of Rule 285 to effect delivery, a notice shall be left by the messenger at such address advising the addressee of the arrival of the telegram and intimating that delivery may be obtained on application at the telegraph office The telegram shall then be brought back to the telegraph office to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application If the addressee, duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram, fails to take delivery within 48 hours non-delivery shall be reported in accordance with Rule 287

292. TÉLÉGRAPHE RESTANT.—When a foreign telegram is addressed "Télégraphe restant", it shall be delivered at the counter of the telegraph office to the addressee or to his duly authorised representative either of whom may be called upon first to prove his identity

293. POSTE RESTANTE —Foreign telegrams addressed "Poste restante" and those which are to be delivered by post shall, as regards delivery and period of preservation, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

294. Any foreign telegram unclaimed or not delivered shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 293 and 374, be preserved by the telegraph office of destination for a period of forty-two days.

295. DIRECTIONS ABOUT DELIVERY.—In offices for the time being declared by the Director-General to be offices where delivery work is heavy, the same fee shall be levied for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours as

284. DELIVERY ON SHIPS.—Foreign telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port shall be delivered, if possible, before disembarkation. When a foreign telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat, *i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty, it shall be delivered to the ship agents.

285. PERSONS TO WHOM TELEGRAMS MAY BE DELIVERED.—A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has by written notice to the telegraph office named a special representative, or unless the sender has by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "=MP=" [Rule 184 (*d*)] requested delivery to the addressee in person In the event last named the telegraph office of destination shall write the instruction "Addressee only" in full on the envelope, and the telegram shall then be delivered to none other than the addressee

286. OPEN DELIVERY.—The sender may by writing on the telegram form the special instruction "ouvert" [Rule 184 (*d*)] request open delivery of the telegram, and in such case the instruction shall be reproduced on the addressee's copy of the telegram which shall be delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the address written on the back.

287. UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.—When a telegram cannot be delivered the telegraph office of destination shall send with the minimum of delay a service advice to the telegraph office of origin stating the cause of non-delivery and the amount of bearing charges, if any unpaid at destination and payable by the sender: such advice shall, where possible, be communicated to the sender by the office of origin:

Provided that no advice shall be sent under this Rule in respect of a telegram posted under Rule 281 and returned undelivered by the post office to the telegraph office which posted it, or in respect of telegrams addressed to await arrival, "poste restante", "télégraphe restant", "care-of telegraph or post office" or "care-of Station Master", except when a charge has to be collected; in the latter case a service advice of non-delivery shall be sent by post at the expiration of the period prescribed for the retention of such correspondence in Rule 294.

288. On receipt of a service advice of non-delivery of a foreign telegram the telegraph office of origin shall check the address, and if it is found to have been altered in transmission shall rectify the error immediately by a service advice which shall contain instructions (*e g.*, "forward to destination", "cancel telegram", etc.) necessary to correct any errors committed. If the telegraph office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter shall check the address from the transit copy of the original telegram and if it observes an error shall itself rectify the error by a service advice. In

186 and 187): Provided that, proper names, names of firms and expressions designating merchandise or a type of merchandise may be admitted in a language other than that in which the telegram is written.

301. Any telegram containing numbers, names or words without connected meaning and, in general, any telegram which does not of itself offer an intelligible sense to the Telegraph Service shall not be admitted to the benefit of the reduced rate. Registered addresses shall be accepted when occurring in a context which makes their character clear.

302. If numbers written in figures, commercial marks, or abbreviated expressions are employed, the number of such words and groups shall not exceed one-third of the number of chargeable words in the text including the signature. If one-third of the number of chargeable words is a fractional number, this shall be rounded up to the next higher whole number:

Provided that, in deferred telegrams originating in or addressed to China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official Telegraph Dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

303. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—In deferred telegrams the sender shall write before the address the special instruction " =LC= " [Rule 184 (*d*)].

304. Any special instruction [Rule 184 (*d*)] other than those relating to urgency and partial urgency shall be admitted in a deferred telegram. The charges applicable to the various special services desired by the sender in connection with a deferred foreign telegram (paid service advice, particulars of delivery, " =TC= ", etc.), shall be the full charges prescribed in the case of ordinary foreign telegrams.

Provided that telegrams "to follow" may be retransmitted at reduced rates as deferred telegrams if such telegrams are admitted between the Administration which has to retransmit it and that of the new destination.

305. DECLARATION BY SENDER.—The sender of a deferred foreign telegram shall sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration shall indicate the language in which the telegram is written.

306. ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.—Deferred foreign telegrams shall be transmitted after the transmission of all full rate or press telegrams awaiting transmission at the telegraph office concerned.

307. DELIVERY.—Deferred foreign telegrams transmitted at half rates shall be delivered after telegrams at full rates.

308. APPLICATION OF FULL RATES TO IRREGULAR TELEGRAMS.—When the telegraph office of destination observes that a telegram bearing the special instruction " =LC= " does not comply

with the conditions prescribed by these rules for deferred foreign telegrams, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the charge payable for the telegram at full rate and the charge paid at deferred rate.

309. REFUNDS.—If a foreign deferred telegram is not delivered within 72 hours from the time when the telegram was accepted for transmission. a refund of the full charge paid on the telegram shall be payable to the sender on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS.

310. " DAILY LETTER TELEGRAM " means a foreign telegram which conforms to all the conditions prescribed in Rules 300—302, 305 and 308 for deferred foreign telegram and which is accepted for transmission at a still further reduced rate to any of such places as may be notified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, on condition that the transmission of such telegram may be deferred in favour of full rate, press and deferred telegrams.

311. CHARGE.—The charge for a foreign daily letter telegram shall be one-third of the charge prescribed by Rule 253 for an ordinary foreign telegram of the same length sent by the same route, subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate.

312. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—The sender of a daily letter telegram shall write before the address the special instruction "=DLT=" [Rule 184 (*d*)]. The only special services admitted in daily letter telegrams are: Reply paid, Poste restante, Télégraphe restant and telegraphic re-direction under orders of the addressee.

313. ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.—Daily letter telegrams shall be transmitted after the transmission of *all full rate, press and deferred* telegrams awaiting transmission at the telegraph office concerned.

314. DELIVERY.—Delivery of a daily letter telegram shall be effected on the morning of the second day following the day on which the telegram was presented in a telegraph office for transmission.

315. REFUNDS.—A refund of the full charge shall be payable to the sender in respect of a daily letter telegram which has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of 72 hours, such period being calculated from the time at which the telegram should normally have been delivered (Rule 314).

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS.

316. " GREETINGS TELEGRAM " means a foreign telegram conveying Christmas and New Year wishes, which conform to all the conditions prescribed in Rules 300—302, 305 and 308 for deferred and

daily letter telegrams and which shall be accepted for transmission at a reduced rate to any of such places as may be notified by the Director-General in this behalf.

317. Greetings telegrams for transmission at reduced rate shall conform to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) TEXT.—The text of greetings telegrams shall consist solely of wishes or greetings.

(2) CHARGE.—Unless otherwise provided the rate per word for a greetings telegram shall be the same as for a daily letter telegram to the same destination and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 10 words.

(3) ACCEPTANCE.—Greetings telegrams shall be accepted during the period from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive. The sender of a Greetings telegram shall sign on the telegram form a declaration stating that the text consists solely of wishes and greetings

(4) SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—The sender of a greetings telegram shall write before the address the special instruction " =XLT= " [Rule 184 (*d*)] The only special services admitted in greetings telegram are : Prepaid reply, Poste restante and Télégraphe restant.

318. ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.—Greetings telegrams shall be transmitted in turn with daily letter telegrams.

319. DELIVERY.—The delivery of Greetings telegrams shall be effected according to such special arrangement as the Director-General may make in this behalf.

320. REFUNDS.—A refund of the full charge shall be payable to the sender in respect of a greetings telegram which has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of 72 hours, such period being calculated :—

(*a*) for greetings telegrams handed in from the 14th to the 24th of December : from the 24th of December ;

(*b*) for greetings telegrams handed in from the 25th to the 31st of December : from the 31st of December ;

(*c*) for greetings telegrams handed in after the 31st of December : from the day of handing in.

PREPAID REPLIES.

321. The sender of a foreign telegram may prepay the charge for a reply telegram by writing in the space provided on the telegram form the special instruction " =RP= ", adding the amount prepaid, thus :—

" =RP 10 Rs= ".

322. At the destination of a foreign reply paid telegram, the telegraph office shall deliver to the addressee a foreign reply telegram form or voucher entitling him to send, free of charge, up to the value of the amount notified on the form as prepaid, a foreign telegram with or without special services, to any destination from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the voucher, or, in the case of a radio-telegram addressed to a mobile station, from the station issuing the voucher. Two or more foreign reply telegram forms may be used to frank one foreign telegram, but one reply telegram form shall not be used to frank two or more telegrams.

323. If the charge payable for the telegram sent on the reply form exceeds the amount notified therein, the difference shall be paid in cash or stamps by the sender using the reply form.

324. If the amount notified on the reply telegram form exceeds the charge payable for the telegram sent, the difference shall, provided it be not less than one rupee eight annas, be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application made by him within six months of the date of issue of the voucher in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402.

325. A foreign reply telegram form shall be available for three months from the date of issue.

326. If the addressee refuses the foreign reply telegram form or for any reason fails to use it, the money deposited for the reply may be refunded to the sender upon application in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402. In the case of a reply telegram form delivered in India and not used by the addressee, the addressee shall, if the sender desires a refund, send to the Check Office, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, the reply telegram form accompanied by an application for refund in favour of the sender.

327. In case of non-delivery of a reply paid foreign telegram the amount paid in respect of a reply shall be refunded to the sender on application made by him before the expiration of the period of validity of the reply telegram form. In the event of such non-delivery the delivery office shall cancel the reply telegram form; the telegram noted accordingly shall be preserved for the period of retention fixed by Rule 294; on the expiry of such period it shall be sent to the Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid, that may be preferred by the sender according to Rule 402.

COLLATION.

328. Save as otherwise provided by Rule 330 the charge for collation (Rule 130) of a foreign telegram other than a CDE telegram shall be calculated at the rate of one-half of the charge payable for an ordinary

foreign telegram of the same length by the same route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna. The charge for collation of a CDE telegram shall be one-half of the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram.

329. On payment of a charge equal to the charge for an inland express telegram of the same length the sender may have a foreign telegram repeated between the telegraph office of origin and the Frontier Telegraph Office in India or Burma (Rule 256) from which it is to be retransmitted.

330. State telegrams and Service telegrams written in code or cipher shall invariably be collated and no charge shall be made for the collation of such telegrams.

NOTIFICATION OF DELIVERY.

331. NOTIFICATION OF DELIVERY.—The sender of a foreign telegram may, by writing on the telegram form the special instruction " =PC= ", or " =PCP= " [Rule 184 (*d*)], as the case may be, require that the date and time at which the telegram has been delivered to the addressee be notified to him by ordinary telegram, or by post, as soon as possible after its delivery.

332. When a telegram requiring notification of delivery is forwarded to its final destination by post, or is deposited " poste restante ", or is delivered by telephone or to the care of a third party, the notification shall mention the date and time of such forwarding deposit or delivery. In the case of a radio-telegram or a semaphoric telegram the notification shall be despatched by the coast or semaphore station and shall state the date and time of transmission of the telegram to the mobile station (in the case of a radio-telegram) or to the ship (in the case of a semaphore telegram).

333. Notification of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be communicated to the sender immediately on its arrival at the telegraph office of origin When the notification of delivery has reference to a foreign telegram which has been re-addressed the amount prepaid shall be used for notification of delivery announcing the redirection of the telegram

334. The charge for a notification by telegraph of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be the minimum charge for the transmission, to the same destination by the same route, of an ordinary foreign telegram of 6 words.

335. The charge for a notification by post of delivery of a foreign telegram shall be five annas.

336. When a foreign telegram requiring notification of delivery cannot be delivered a service advice reporting non-delivery shall be sent to the telegraph office of origin as laid down in Rule 287, and the notification of delivery shall be sent only if, at a later time within the

period prescribed under Rule 294 for retention of the telegram, the telegram is delivered to the addressee. If at the expiration of the prescribed period the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the telegraphic notification of delivery shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram on application made by him in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402.

337. No refund shall be admissible in respect of any charge prepaid for notification by post.

TELEGRAMS TO FOLLOW BY ORDER OF THE SENDER.

338. The sender of a foreign telegram may, by writing in the space provided on the telegram form the special instruction "*faire suivre*" or "=FS=" [Rule 184 (*d*)], require that his telegram be sent on by the telegraph office of destination to follow the addressee.

339. The sender of a "*faire suivre*" (or "to follow") telegram shall be warned that if the telegram is re-forwarded he will have to pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.

340. When a telegram bears the special instruction "*faire suivre*" or "to follow", or "= FS =" without further instructions the telegraph office of destination shall insert the new address, if any, supplied at the residence of the addressee and shall retransmit the telegram to the fresh destination. The same procedure shall be followed until the telegram is delivered or until no further address is furnished.

341. If delivery of a "*faire suivre*" telegram cannot be effected, and if no further address is furnished, the telegram shall be retained in the telegraph office and its non-delivery shall be reported in the manner prescribed by Rule 287. The service advice of non-delivery shall show the amount of the charges to be recovered from the sender and shall be addressed to the telegraph office which last re-directed the telegram in order that such office may effect any necessary corrections; if the transmission was correct the latter office shall forward the service advice to the telegraph office of origin.

342. If the special instruction "=FS=" is accompanied by successive addresses, the telegram shall be transmitted in succession from one telegraph office of destination to the next until either delivery to the addressee is effected or the list of addresses given is exhausted. In case of non-delivery the last telegraph office shall proceed in the manner prescribed by Rule 341.

343. The charge payable at the time of presentation by the sender of a "*faire suivre*" (or "to follow") telegram shall be the charge for the transmission of such telegram up to the first destination, all the addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. Any supplementary charge shall be collected from the addressee and shall be calculated on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection. If the addressee refuses to pay the re-direction charges,

the telegram shall nevertheless be delivered to him and the telegraph office of origin shall be informed by service advice of the refusal to pay and of the amount of charge to be collected from the sender. Any re-direction charges not paid by the addressee shall be payable by the sender. The charges for the re-direction of CDE telegrams shall be calculated on the basis of the reduced rate (Rule 254) The service instruction " CDE " shall be retained in redirected CDE telegrams.

344. When a *"faire suivre"* (or "to follow") telegram bears the paid service indication " = TC = " the charge for collation shall accumulate. at each re-direction, with other redirection charges

TELEGRAMS TO BE RE-TRANSMITTED BY ORDER OF THE ADDRESSEE OR HIS AGENT

345. RE-DIRECTION.— If the addressee of a foreign telegram received in India has left the place to which such telegram is addressed, the telegram may be re-directed to a second address either by an official of the telegraph office or by an agent of the addressee If official re-direction of telegrams is required a notice to that effect shall be given

to be forwarded by ordinary, express or (in the case of re-direction involving re-transmission by foreign telegram) urgent* telegram, and shall be responsible for any charges that may be incurred under this Rule.

346. No additional charge shall be levied for re-direction if the new

new

full

78 and 79 or in the Tariff Table of the *Post and Telegraph Guide* according as the re-direction involves re-transmission by inland or by foreign telegram. The special instruction " *Re-directed from* . . . . " (name of office or offices re-directing) shall be added and paid for In the case of telegrams re-directed to places beyond India prepayment of charges shall be compulsory , in other cases if the sum due has not been paid at the telegraph office where the telegram has been re-directed the amount shall be recovered from the addressee before delivery.

347. Instructions left at a telegraph office regarding the re-direction or re-addressing of telegrams shall be deemed to be in force for one month only. If it is desired that they should remain in force beyond that period, instructions may be registered on payment of the fees prescribed by Rule 295

348. When a foreign telegram not bearing the special instruction " = FS = " has to be re-directed to a second address without an order to transmit it by telegraph, the telegram shall be posted to its due destination as prescribed by Rule 365 and a remark to this effect shall be added to the notice of non-delivery as prescribed by Rule 287.

* Only for destinations for which this class of telegram is admitted.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

349. The sender of a foreign multiple telegram shall write in the space provided for the purpose on the telegram form the special instruction " = TMx = " [Rule 184 (*d*)].

350. The name of the office of destination shall appear only once, namely, at the end of the address. In a telegram addressed to several addressees, the instructions regarding the place of delivery, such as Exchange, Railway Station, Market, etc., shall appear after the name of each addressee. In like manner in a telegram for the same person at several addresses, the name of the addressee shall appear before each designation of a place of delivery.

351. If the address of a foreign multiple telegram contains any supplementary instructions, it shall be written in accordance with the Rule 196.

352. The charge for a foreign multiple telegram shall be the charge prescribed for a single foreign telegram of the same class and length, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words, together with, for each address, a copying fee of twelve annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 50, six annas for every 50 such words after the first 50, and six annas for the remaining chargeable words, if any, such copying fee being calculated separately for each copy on the basis of the number of words which each copy is to contain.

353. Each copy of a foreign multiple telegram delivered shall bear its own particular address only and the instruction " = TMx = " shall not appear on it, unless the sender has, by writing before the address of each addressee whom it concerns the special instruction " = CTA = " [Rule 184 (*d*)], required the communication of all the addresses to each addressee; in the latter case each copy of the telegram delivered shall bear all the addresses.

TELEGRAMS TO BE DELIVERED BY POST OR BY EXPRESS.

354. A foreign telegram addressed to a place served by international telegraph communication shall not be forwarded by post except from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs.

355. A foreign telegram addressed to a place where there is no telegraph office shall be delivered to its address from a telegraph office of the country to which the place of destination belongs either by post, by special messenger or by air mail:

Provided that such delivery may be effected from a telegraph office of another country when the country of destination is not connected with the international telegraph system or when the place of destination cannot be reached by the telegraph system of the country of destination.

356. To the address of foreign telegrams which are to be forwarded beyond the telegraph lines shall be prefixed the special instruction indicative of the means of transport to be used " = Poste = ", " = PR =" or " = PAV = " [Rule 184 (*d*)].

357. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post (ordinary or aerial) shall be written on the telegram form immediately after the name of the place of final destination.

Example.—The address " = Poste = (or = PAV =) Lorenzini Poggiovalle Teramo." will indicate that the telegram is to be forwarded by post (or air mail) from Teramo to Poggiovalle, a place not served by telegraph.

358. A foreign telegram shall be accepted for delivery by special messenger only if addressed to a destination in any State which has organised a system of delivery more rapid than the post.

359. The sender of a foreign telegram who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery shall write before the address of the telegram the special instruction " = XP = " [Rule 184 (*d*)].

360. If the sender of a foreign telegram wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he shall enter on the telegram the special instruction " Express " [Rule 184 (*d*)]

361. When a foreign telegram bearing the special instruction " Exprès " or " Express " has involved expense to the telegraph office of destination but has not been delivered, the office of destination shall enter in the advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 287 the amount to be recovered from the sender on this account, thus " *Percevoir*. . . " (amount due for special service)

362. EMPLOYMENT OF POST.—Foreign telegrams to be delivered by post shall be subject to the following additional charges to be collected at the telegraph office of origin, namely :—

(*a*) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of telegraphic destination :—

1st, those bearing the paid service indication = Poste = : no surcharge ;

2nd, those bearing the paid service indication = PR = [Rule 184 (*d*)] five annas ;

3rd, those bearing the paid service indication = PAV = [Rule 184 (*d*)] surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

4th, those bearing the paid service indications = PR = and = PAV = . five annas and the surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter .

(b) Telegrams to be forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination :—

1st, those bearing the paid service indication = Poste = : five annas ;

2nd, those bearing the paid service indication = PR = : ten annas ;

3rd, those bearing the paid service indication = PAV = [Rule 184 (d)] : five annas and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter ;

4th, those bearing the paid service indications = PR = and = PAV = ten annas and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

363. The telegraph office of destination may forward by post foreign telegrams for addresses beyond the free delivery limit—

(a) if the telegram contains no directions as to the method of delivery to be employed, or

(b) when the method of delivery indicated in the telegram differs from the method adopted and notified by the administration by which delivery is to be effected (Rule 358) or

(c) when express delivery charges are due to be collected on such telegram from an addressee who has on a previous occasion refused to pay such charges.

364. The telegraph office of destination shall forward by post foreign telegrams for addresses beyond the free delivery limit—

(a) when delivery by post has been requested by the sender (Rule 356) or by the addressee (Rule 348) :

Provided that, [illegible]
delivered [illegible]
tion ma[illegible]
addresse[illegible]
" = Poste = " or not, or

(b) when the telegraph office of destination has not a more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

365. Foreign telegrams which have to be forwarded to their destination by post from telegraph offices of destination in India shall be dealt with in the following manner, namely :—

(a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff shall be forwarded by registered post without charge to the sender or addressee.

(b) Telegrams to be transmitted by post to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff shall, if the postal charges have been duly collected in advance, be posted as fully paid letters, ordinary or registered, as the case may be, the prepayment including, in the case of telegrams bearing the indication " = PAV = " the surcharge proper to the air route ; if the postal charges have not been prepaid, such telegrams shall be posted as ordinary unpaid letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

366. TELEGRAMS TOO LATE TO BE POSTED REGISTERED.—When a foreign telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered ... l first be posted as an ordinary ... benefit of an earlier mail will ... be sent by registered post as soon as possible The second copy shall always be marked *duplicate*.

SEMAPHORIC TELEGRAMS.

367. Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams signalled to or from ships at sea by means of Semaphores. The sender of a foreign telegram who desires the telegram to be so signalled shall insert before the address on the telegram form the special instruction " = SEM = " [Rule 184 (d)].

368. SEMAPHORIC STATIONS.—Semaphoric telegrams may be transmitted from or received by the following Government Telegraph Offices which are Semaphore Stations namely :—

Achipur.	Diamond Harbour.	Hooghly Point.
Amherst.	Diamond Island.	Mud Point.
Budge-Budge.	Elephant Point.	Saugor Island

the signals of International Code of Signals

370. ADDRESS.—The address of a foreign semaphoric telegram destined for a ship at sea shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(a) the name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary,

(b) the name of the ship, supplemented, if necessary, when there are several ships of the same name, by its nationality and by its distinctive signal in the International Code of Signals,

(c) the name of the semaphoric station as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices

371. PREAMBLE.—In the case of foreign semaphoric telegrams originating from ships at sea, the indication of the office of origin in the preamble shall include the name of the receiving station followed by the name of the ship. The time of handing in shall be deemed to be the time of receipt of the telegram by the receiving station in communication with the ship.

372. THE CHARGE payable on a foreign semaphoric telegram shall be the charge prescribed by Rule 253 together with a fee of three annas per word. The charge for a foreign semaphoric telegram addressed to a ship shall be paid by the sender, the charges payable on a foreign semaphoric telegram received from a ship shall be paid by the addressee before delivery. In the latter case, the service instruction "*Percevoir*" (collect) shall be inserted in the preamble.

373. TRANSMISSION.—Foreign telegrams from a ship at sea shall, if the sending ship so requests, be transmitted to their destination by means of signals of the International Code of Signals. If no such request has been made, such telegrams shall be translated into ordinary language by an official of the semaphoric station and so transmitted to their destination.

374. PERIOD OF RETENTION.—The sender of a foreign telegram addressed to a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which he wishes the telegram to be kept for the ship by the semaphore station. In such case he shall write in the space provided on the form the special instruction " = Jx = " specifying the number of days inclusive of the day of handing in the telegram [Rule 184 (*d*)].

375. If within the period indicated by the sender or, in the absence of such indication, up to the morning of the 29th day following the date of handing in, it has not been possible to transmit to the ship a foreign telegram addressed to a ship at sea, the semaphore station shall notify the telegraph office of origin which shall then communicate the advice to the sender. The sender may request, by paid telegraphic or postal service advice addressed to the semaphore station that his telegram be kept for a further period of 30 days for transmission to the ship, and so on. In the absence of such a request, the telegram shall not be retained after the thirtieth day (excluding the day of handing in). If, however, it is certain that the ship has passed beyond the range of the semaphore station before the telegram could be signal'ed to it, the telegraph office of origin shall be notified of the fact and that office shall inform the sender.

376. The undermentioned telegrams requiring special services shall not be admitted as foreign semaphore telegrams, namely :—

(*a*) Telegrams with prepaid replies (Rule 321), except telegrams addressed to ships at sea.

(*b*) Telegraphic money order.

(*c*) Telegrams to be collated (Rule 328).

(*d*) Telegrams requiring telegraphic or postal notification of delivery (Rule 331), except when such telegrams are destined for a ship at sea and requires notification of delivery only in respect of its transit over the lines of the telegraph system.

(*e*) Telegrams to follow (Rule 338).

(*f*) Paid service telegrams (*e.g.*, repetition at the request of the addressee, Rule 222). Such telegrams, shall, however, be accepted so far as the wire transmission only is concerned (*e g*, for repetition to or from the semaphore station)

(*g*) Urgent, deferred, daily letter and greetings telegrams (Rules 296—298, 310 and 316): Provided that urgent telegrams may be accepted for priority in transmission up to or from a semaphore station, double the ordinary rate being charged in respect of the distance over which priority in transmission is required.

(*h*) Telegrams to be delivered by special messenger or by post (Rule 355, etc.).

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

377. The Director-General may, upon application and upon submission by the manager of the newspaper, publication or agency concerned, of a written undertaking to conform to all the conditions prescribed by these rules for foreign press telegrams, issue to a correspondent a "Card of authority" authorising him to send foreign press telegrams at reduced rates as provided by these rules. A card of authority may be cancelled on proof of any irregularity practised by the holder.

378. Foreign press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) conforming to the conditions prescribed in Rule 379 shall be accepted for transmission to or from such places as may be notified in this behalf in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*.

379. Foreign press telegrams for transmission at reduced rates shall conform to the following conditions, namely —

(1) ADDRESS.—The telegram shall be addressed only to a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency by a name or registered abbreviated address identical in either case, with that recorded on the Card of authority of the sender.

(2) TEXT.—The te[illegible] intended for [illegible] publication a[illegible] nature or any advertisement or communication for [illegible]

insertion of which in a newspaper a charge is usually made: Further, it shall not contain any advertisement which is inserted free of charge in a newspaper:

Provided that such telegrams may also contain written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text, instructions, relating to the publication of the telegram, not exceeding in length 10 words or 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text of the telegram, whichever is less.

(3) LANGUAGE.—The telegram shall be written in plain language in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence in plain language (Rule 186), chosen from among the following languages:—

(a) the French language;

(b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, on condition that the sender may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen;

(c) the national language or languages notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination;

(d) one or more additional languages which may be notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination as being used in the country to which they belong:

Provided that any of the languages permissible for such telegram may be employed for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

NOTE.—The languages notified for India are English, French and Portuguese.

(4) SIGNATURE.—The sender shall be none other than a correspondent *holding a Card of authority (Rule 377) and the* signature on the telegram shall be that of the correspondent whose name appears on such Card of authority.

(5) SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—The telegram shall have before the address the special instruction " = Press = ", but shall not bear any other special instruction save, if desired, that relating to urgent telegrams or multiple address telegrams.

(6) CH[illegible]

the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

380. Exchange and market quotations, and results of sporting events, with or without explanatory text shall be admitted in press telegrams at reduced rates. The telegraph office of origin shall in cases of doubt, satisfy itself by reference to the sender who shall be required to prove that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange and market quotations or results of sporting events.

381. For the receipt only of press telegrams at press rates each authorised newspaper, periodical publication or news agency may have an abbreviated address registered free of charge.

382. For a foreign multiple press telegram the copying fee to be collected for the copies to be prepared at the office of destination shall be that prescribed by Rule 352 for copies of a foreign private multiple telegram.

383. Charges for all foreign telegrams at press rates shall be prepaid by the sender

Provided that foreign bearing press telegrams may be sent to the extent to which, under the provisions of his card of authority, the sender has been authorised by the Director-General in this behalf.

Provided further that at departmental telegraph offices and at such combined offices as the head of a circle may specify in this behalf foreign press telegrams may be sent on the Deposit Account system described in Rule 86

384. Foreign telegrams presented as press telegrams (ordinary or urgent) but not fulfilling the conditions indicated in Rule 379 shall be charged for according to the rate for ordinary or urgent foreign telegrams as the case may be and the special instruction " = Press = " shall be deleted.

385. The tariff rate for foreign telegrams (ordinary or urgent) shall be applicable to any foreign press telegram of which use is made for any purpose other than insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed ; in particular the rate for foreign telegrams (ordinary or urgent) shall be applicable to—

(i) foreign press telegrams which, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed, or which the addressee has, before publication in such newspaper or periodical, communicated either to private individuals or to establishments, such as Clubs, Cafés, Hotels, Exchanges, etc ;

(ii) foreign press telegrams which the addressee has, before publication in his own newspaper, journal or periodical, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers with a view to prior publication in their columns :

Provided that such telegrams may be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication in the newspaper or periodical of the addressee and in other newspapers ;

insertion of which in a newspaper a charge is usually made : Further, it shall not contain any advertisement which is inserted free of charge in a newspaper :

Provided that such telegrams may also contain written within brackets at the beginning or end of the text, instructions, relating to the publication of the telegram, not exceeding in length 10 words or 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text of the telegram, whichever is less.

(3) LANGUAGE.—The telegram shall be written in plain language in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence in plain language (Rule 186), chosen from among the following languages :—

(a) the French language ;

(b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed, on condition that the sender may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen ;

(c) the national language or languages notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination ;

(d) one or more additional languages which may be notified in this behalf by the country of origin or of destination as being used in the country to which they belong :

Provided that any of the languages permissible for such telegram may be employed for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

NOTE.—The languages notified for India are English, French and Portuguese.

(4) SIGNATURE.—The sender shall be none other than a correspondent holding a Card of authority (Rule 377) and the signature on the telegram shall be that of the correspondent whose name appears on such Card of authority.

(5) SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.—The telegram shall have before the address the special instruction " = Press = ", but shall not bear any other special instruction save, if desired, that relating to urgent telegrams or multiple address telegrams.

(6) CHARGE.—The charge per
shall be the same as for
the same route. The cl
press telegram shall be at the reduced rates notified in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

words or part thereof. The charge for photographs of originals or copies shall be rupees fifteen for each page of the size of a foreign telegram form

393. Every application for a copy shall contain such particulars as may be necessary for tracing the telegram to which the application relates.

394. EXTENDED PRESERVATION.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may, within the period prescribed for the preservation of telegrams, be made by an interested party to the *Officer in Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, for the further preservation of any specified telegram Upon receipt of such application such telegram shall be preserved for a period of three months beyond the date on which it would become due for destruction under Rule 389; at the expiration of this further period the telegram shall, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. The duty of the Telegraph Department shall be confined to making the search and preserving the telegram, if found, and no information as to the result of the search shall be furnished, nor shall any telegram preserved under this rule be produced, except on the order of a Court of Law or other competent authority

395. FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS —Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office or the Telegraph Office, as the case may be, at once to trace a telegram which is the subject of an application under Rule 391 or Rule 394, search shall be undertaken only upon payment of the fee prescribed below, namely —

	Rs.
For searching either the sent or the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	2
For searching both the sent and the received telegrams of one telegraph office for one day	3

396. Applications for inspection of foreign telegrams or for copies of such telegrams may be addressed to the telegraph office within seven days of the date of handing in or receipt of such telegrams, or to the *Officer in Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within ten months from such date (Rule 389) Applications for photographs may be addressed to the *Officer in Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*

REFUNDS

397. Save as provided in Rules 400 and 401 refunds in respect of charges paid shall, in the cases and to the extent mentioned below and upon application or complaint made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 402, be payable to the person by whom such charge was originally paid, namely :—

(a) A refund of the full charge paid for every foreign telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, failed to reach its destination

(b) A refund of the charge paid for any foreign telegram, which, owing to the change or alteration of the name of the office of origin in course of transmission has not fulfilled its purpose.

(c) A refund of the full charge paid for every foreign telegram stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route and in consequence cancelled at the request of the sender.

(d) A refund of the full charge for a telegram in plain language, if, through the omission of one or more words in course of transmission the meaning of the telegram has been altered, or if, through the fault of the telegraph service, the telegram has become unintelligible.

(e) A refund of the full charge paid for any foreign telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, was received later than it would have been received by post, or which in any case has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of (1) 18 hours in case of full rate telegrams, CDE and press telegrams exchanged between two adjoining countries or countries connected by a direct means of communication, (2) 72 hours in cases of deferred telegrams (Rule 298, etc.), daily letter telegrams (Rule 310) and greetings telegrams (Rule 316), (3) 36 hours in all other cases, such period being counted, save as provided under Rules 315 and 320, from the hour of acceptance of the telegram for transmission. The time for which offices are closed when that is the cause of delay, the time occupied in delivery by special messenger, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radio-telegrams, the time employed for transmission by semaphore as well as the period of retention of such telegrams at a semaphore station, at a coast station or on board a ship, shall not be reckoned in the periods hereinbefore specified. Those periods, except in cases of deferred, daily letter and greetings telegrams, shall be reduced by a half in the case of foreign State telegrams in respect of which the sender has not renounced priority of transmission (Rule 218), in the case of urgent telegrams (Rule 296) and in the case of paid service advices (Rule 222).

(f) A refund of the charge when it amounts to not less than one rupee and eight annas, for that part of the text of a collated telegram in code or cipher or of a telegram in plain language, which, as a result of errors in transmission or the omission of words has manifestly been unable to fulfil its purpose, unless the errors or omissions have been rectified by paid service advices under Rule 222.

(g) A refund of the accessory charge for a special service whic has not been performed, including the charge for the r elative special instruction.

(h) Save as provided by Rule 228, a refund of the amounts deposited for paid service advices requesting repetition of a passage believed to be incorrect, if the words as repeated are not in conformity with the words as originally received, subject to the reservation that in the case where some words were correctly and others, incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words correctly transmitted in the first place shall not be refunded unless the Administration concerned is satisfied that the alterations made prevented the words which had not been distorted from being understood.

(i) A refund of the full charge paid for any other paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, sent under Rules 222 to 229 and necessitated by an error of the telegraph service.

(j) A refund of the full amount of any sum prepaid for a reply when the addressee has not been able to make use of the reply telegram form or has refused it, and the reply telegram form is in the hands of the Telegraph Administration by which it was issued or is restored to that Administration before the expiration of a period of three months from the date of issue (Rule 326)

(k) A refund of the charge pertaining to the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, a foreign telegram has been forwarded to its destination by post or by other means The amount expended in so forwarding the telegram by means other than telegraphic shall, however, in such case be deducted from the sum to be refunded (Rule 273)

(l) A refund of the full charge for any foreign telegram with a prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity that justified the repayment of the charges paid for the reply ; also the full charge for any prepaid reply which has obviously not been able to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the repayment of the charge for the original telegram.

(m) A refund of the charge, when it amounts to not less than one rupee and eight annas, for every word paid for but omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the charge for a part of the telegram is refunded under clause (f) or the error has been corrected by means of a paid service advice under Rule 222.

(n) A refund of the difference between the amount notified on a reply telegram form as prepaid and the amount of the charge for the telegram franked by means of such reply telegram form, if this difference be not less than one rupee and eight annas (Rule 324).

(o) A refund of the charge paid for the whole or part of every telegram stopped under Rule 180 and the charge paid for every telegram stopped under Rule 181.

(p) A refund of such portion of the charge paid as related to the transmission over the distance untraversed when a foreign telegram is cancelled by the sender before it reaches the telegraph office of destination (Rule 277).

398. When a coast station advises the telegraph office of origin that a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to the ship of destination, the office of origin shall, save as provided in rule 401, at once refund to the sender such portion of the charges paid by him as related to the transmission of the telegram from the coast station to the ship; when the notification of delivery of a radio-telegram has not reached the station which transmitted such radio-telegram, the charge shall only be refunded if it is found that a refund is payable in respect of the original radio-telegram itself.

399. In the case of a partial refund in respect of a foreign multiple telegram, the charge paid for each copy shall be deemed to be the quotient obtained by dividing, by the number of addresses, the total charges paid for the multiple telegram.

400. A refund of the charges for daily letter and greetings telegrams shall be admitted only in the cases referred to in clauses (a), (e), (j) and (n) of Rule 397.

401. The provisions of Rules 397 and 398 shall not be applicable to telegrams passing over the lines of an Administration which itself refuses to submit to the obligation of refunds.

402. Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the Service may be made to the Director-General or to the appropriate Postmaster-General, and claims for refund which do not involve complaints against the Service may be made to the *Officer in Charge of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta:*

Provided that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid service advices (Rule 220), (2) overcharges or telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 264), or (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 270) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Office or Combined Office at which such advice or telegram was handed in

403. Every such claim or complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence of the nature hereinafter specified, namely :—

(*a*) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the telegraph office of destination or from the addressee ;

(*b*) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee

(*c*) in case of an unused reply telegram form (Rule 326), by the reply telegram form delivered to the addressee .

(*d*) in case of telegrams sent from India, by the receipt (Rule 261) ; and

(*e*) in case of paid service advices (Rule 222, etc.), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery

404. No claim for a refund other than a refund under clause (*j*) of Rule 397 shall be considered unless received by the appropriate officer within six months from the date of the telegram in respect of which the claim is made

405. The right to a refund shall lapse after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender is informed that the refund has been granted.

406. No claim for refund shall be admitted in respect of a telegram which was not in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines, etc."

"PART IV.

RULES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

DEFINITION.

407. "Radio-telegram" means any telegram exchanged with a ship at sea through the medium of a coast station or with an aircraft through the medium of an aeronautical station specified for such purpose in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

DURATION OF SERVICE.

408. The service at coast stations and aeronautical stations in British India shall be in accordance with the hours notified for such stations in the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

FORM AND ACCEPTANCE OF RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

409. The form and acceptance of radio-telegrams shall be governed by the rules for foreign telegrams contained in Part III of these rules.

SPECIAL RULES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

410. The sender shall in every case be responsible for the sufficiency and accuracy of the address.

411. The address of a radio-telegram intended for a ship or an aircraft shall be drawn up as follows:—

(*a*) Name or designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars if necessary;

(*b*) Name of the ship or call-sign of the aircraft as it appears in the appropriate international list of stations; and

(*c*) Name of the coast station or aeronautical station as it appears in the appropriate international list of stations.

Note.—The following are the international lists of stations mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*):—

(1) List of Coast Stations and Ship Stations; and

(2) List of Aeronautical Stations and Aircraft Stations.

412. If desired, the name of the ship, and the call-sign of the aircraft may, at the risk of the sender, be replaced by the particulars of its voyage.

413. The name and permanent address of the sender of a telegram shall be written on the message form at the office for purposes of record.

PREAMBLE.

414. On transmitting a radio-telegram from a ship or an aircraft over the ordinary telegraph system, the coast station or aeronautical station shall insert for "office of origin" the name of the ship or aircraft of origin as it appears in the appropriate international list and also the name of the last ship or aircraft which acted as intermediary (should any re-transmission have occurred) and the name of the coast station or aeronautical station The code time (i.e., the time of receipt of the radio-telegram at the coast station or aeronautical station) shall also be inserted, and this, together with the service instructions, the date and time of handing-in and the number of words signalled by the ship or aircraft, shall be transmitted to destination

CHARGES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

415. The charge for a radio-telegram shall in every case be prepaid by the sender.

416. [illegible] charge and airc[illegible] e inter-national [illegible], so far as Britis[illegible] [illegible]nd *Tele-graph Guide.*

417. In the case of code telegrams (Rules 189 to 192) accepted as radio-telegrams the charges shall be three-fifths of the ordinary charges.

RADIO-TELEGRAMS FOR DELIVERY BY POST FROM A PORT OF CALL OF THE SHIP OR AIRCRAFT TO WHICH THEY ARE TRANSMITTED.

418. A radio-telegram may be accepted for a ship or an aircraft with the object of being forwarded by post or by air mail from a port of call. Retransmission by radio-telegraphy shall not be permitted in such cases.

419. The address shall be drawn up as follows:—

(a) The paid instruction "Poste" (in the case of a radio-telegram to be forwarded by ordinary post) or "PAV" (in the case of a radio-telegram to be forwarded by air mail) followed by the name of the port where the radio-telegram is to be posted;

(b) Name and address of the addressee:

(c) Name of the ship or aircraft which is to carry out the posting;

(d) Name of the coast station or aeronautical station in communication with the ship or aircraft.

Example:—

"=Poste (or PAV) Aden=Smith 14 The Mall Perim Mantua Karachi Radio".

420. A charge for ordinary postage or for postage by air mail as laid down in Rule 362 shall be payable by the sender in addition to the radio telegraph charges

421. A radio-telegram of this nature received on board a ship or an aircraft shall be posted as a paid letter at the port indicated and particulars of posting noted on the duplicate form.

CLASSES OF TELEGRAMS NOT ADMITTED AS RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

422. The following classes of telegrams which are admitted in the general telecommunication system, shall not be accepted as radio-telegrams.—

- (a) Telegraphic money orders;
- (b) Telegrams "to follow the addressee";
- (c) Paid service telegrams asking for repetition or information, except as regards transmission over the ordinary telegraph system;
- (d) Urgent telegrams, except as regards transmission over the telegraph systems of those administrations which accept such telegrams;
- (e) Deferred telegrams and daily letter telegrams;
- (f) Other telegrams at reduced rates, such as greetings telegrams;
- (g) Telegrams without text.

ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.

423. Radio-telegrams shall be transmitted in the following order:—

- (a) Distress telegrams;
- (b) Telegrams relating to the safety of human life in maritime or aerial navigation;
- (c) State (Government) telegrams;
- (d) Navigational and meteorological telegrams;
- (e) Service advices relating to the disturbance of communication;
- (f) Service telegrams and other service advices;
- (g) State telegrams for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission, private telegrams and press telegrams.

424. Subject to the provisions of Rule 423 radio-telegrams shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received.

UNDELIVERED RADIO-TELEGRAMS FROM SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT.

425. When a radio-telegram from a ship at sea or an aircraft in flight cannot be delivered to the addressee on land, the fact, with the reason assigned for the non-delivery, shall be communicated to the ship or aircraft for the information of the sender. *This information shall be transmitted* through the original coast station or aeronautical station or another coast station or aeronautical station of the same administration. A sender desiring to alter or add to an address can only do so by means of a paid service advice.

UNDELIVERED RADIO-TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED TO SHIPS OR AIRCRAFT.

426. When a radio-telegram reaching a ship at sea or an aircraft in flight cannot be delivered, the office of origin shall be informed by service advice.

427. The sender of a radio-telegram to a ship or an aircraft may indicate the maximum period for which he desires the radio-telegram to be kept at the coast station If the ship or aircraft does not communicate with the coast station or aeronautical station within that period the coast station or aeronautical station shall inform the office of origin accordingly.

428. If the sender does not specify any period, the coast station or aeronautical station shall inform the office of origin by service advice on the morning of the third day after the date of handing-in that it has not been possible to deliver the radio-telegram to the ship or aircraft. The office of origin shall inform the sender, who may then request by means of a paid service advice to the coast station or aeronautical station (the prepayment being at the rate for a telegram to the coast station or aeronautical station only) that the radio-telegram *may be retained until the end of the fourteenth day, counting from* the date of handing-in. If no such request is received, the radio-telegram shall be treated as undelivered at the end of the seventh day, not including the day of handing-in. The expiration of any of these periods shall be ignored if the coast station or aeronautical station is certain that the ship or aircraft will soon come within range.

429. Alternatively the radio-telegram may be forwarded to another coast station or aeronautical station of the same administration which is presumed to be in communication with the ship or aircraft.

430. If the coast station or aeronautical station knows that the ship or aircraft has passed beyond its range of transmission and beyond the range of transmission of any other coast station or aeronautical station of the same administration before the radio-telegram could be transmitted to the ship or aircraft, the office of origin shall be informed accordingly by service advice without delay for intimation to the sender.

431. When a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to a ship or an aircraft owing to the arrival of the ship or aircraft in a port near to the coast station or aeronautical station, the latter may, if necessary, forward the radio-telegram to the ship or aircraft by other means of communication

MESSAGE FORMS TO BE PRESERVED.

432. The originals of radio-telegrams and the documents relating to them shall be kept for seven days only in Government telegraph offices and radio-telegraph stations, after which they shall be sent to the Officer in Charge, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, where they shall be preserved for at least fifteen months, reckoned from the month following that of handing-in. In the case of undelivered radio-telegrams the period shall be forty-two days instead of seven days.

REFUNDS.

433. Refunds shall be governed by Rules 397 to 406 in Part III of these rules, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) No refund shall be granted in respect of any radio-telegram inadmissible under Rule 422.

(b) The time occupied in radio-telegraphic transmission, and also the time during which the radio-telegram remains at the coast station or aeronautical station, in the case of a radio-telegram addressed to a ship or an aircraft, or in the ship or aircraft in the case of a radio-telegram from a ship or an aircraft, shall not be counted in the period of delay giving rise to refunds and reimbursements;

(c) If the coast station or aeronautical station informs the office of origin that a radio-telegram cannot be transmitted to the ship or aircraft to which it is addressed, the coast station charge or aeronautical station charge and ship charge or aircraft charge in respect of such radio-telegram shall be refunded to the sender without application."

441. A subscriber shall pay the charges on all trunk calls made from his number.

442. In all disputes concerning the duration of a call the decision of the Director-General shall be final.

443. Save as provided in Rule 446, trunk calls shall be put through in the order in which they are applied for:

Provided that two or more consecutive calls to the same number shall not be put through on any trunk line on the application of the same number to the exclusion of any other number.

444. A caller using the trunk service may ask for a particular person call, i.e., to be put through to a particular person. If the trunk operator informs the caller that the person named is not available, the charge for the call shall be one-fourth of the rate provided in rule 450 for a single period If the caller is connected with the person named, the charge for the call shall be one-fourth more than the rate provided in rule 460 for the actual period of conversation.

445. The duration of a call shall in no case exceed one double period

446. Officers authorised in this behalf by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs may clear the line and thereby obtain for their calls precedence over all calls, other than clear line calls, previously applied for Rule 445 shall not apply to clear line calls.

Service connection.

447. Lines for the use of the Posts and Telegraphs Department may be provided free of rent.

448. No charge shall be made for calls made in connection with the business of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

General.

449. No telephone shall be used for the transmission of any message or communication of an indecent or obscene nature or calculated to annoy any subscriber.

450. Every person using a telephone or line shall observe any instructions given by or under the authority of the Director-General with reference to the use and treatment of any telephonic apparatus in the control of such person.

451. The Director-General shall not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason of any failure in communication over any exchange system or any trunk line, whether the same arises through the act or default of any officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or not, or for any other loss or damage incurred or sustained in connection with the telephone service.

Charges

452. Charges for all telephone connections shall be calculated on radial distances

453. The flat rates given in rules 454, 456, 457 and 458 shall not be applicable to connections exceeding ten miles in length or to connections which the Director-General declares to entail special constructional difficulties or more than ordinary expenditure. The rates for such connections shall be such proportion of the actual cost of construction as the Director-General may direct.

454. The following shall be the rates for connections to departmental exchanges .—

(a) Straight line connections not more than three miles from the exchange.

No. of working connections.		Annual rent.
		Rs.
Not exceeding	50	150
	100	175
	250	200
	500	225
Over	500	250

Provided that a charge of Rs. 175 per annum shall be made for such a connection to an exchange with 50 connections or less which is connected with the general trunk system.

(b) Straight line connections more than three miles from the exchange.

In addition to the charges provided in clause (a) the excess over three miles shall be charged for as follows :—

For the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th miles	Rs 25 per half mile or fraction thereof per annum.
For the 8th, 9th and 10th miles	Rs. 30 per half mile or fraction thereof per annum.

(c) Extensions.

(1) *Internal Extensions* :—

(i) Extension without switch	Rs. 50 per annum.
(ii) Extension with switch	Rs. 60 per annum.

These charges include a maximum of 110 yards of internal loop wiring. An additional charge of Rs. 12 per annum shall be made for each additional 110 yards or part thereof.

(2) *External Extensions* :—

(i) Extension in the same compound as the main connection.	Same charges as for internal extensions *plus* Rs 20 f r each 220 yards or fraction thereof of the external loop wiring subject to an extra minimum charge of Rs. 40 per annum
(ii) External extension outside the compound. (These extensions are not suitable for trunk speech)	Same charges as for internal extensions [illegible]

455. The rates for telephone connections for less than three months shall be as follows —

(1) To exchanges where the annual rent per connection is Rs. 200 or less :—

(a) Within a radial distance of three miles from an exchange.	Rs 20 a month
(b) Beyond a radial distance of three miles from an exchange.	One tenth of the annual subscription a month subject to a minimum of Rs 20 a month

(2) To exchanges where the annual rent per connection is above Rs 200—

(a) Within a radial distance of three miles from an exchange.	Rs. 25 per month.
(b) Beyond a radial distance of three miles from an exchange.	One-tenth of the annual subscription a month.

456. The rates for connections to non-departmental exchanges shall be as follows :—

(a) Straight line connections.

(i) Within the same building as the exchange.	Rs. 70 per annum

This charge includes a maximum of 100 yards of internal loop wiring An additional charge of Rs. 12 p r annum shall be made for each additional 110 yards or part thereof.

(ii) Not more than two miles from the exchange.	Rs 120 per annum.

(iii) More than two miles from the exchange.

In addition to the charges provided in sub clause (ii), the excess over two miles shall be charged for as follows :—

For the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th miles	Rs. 25 per half mile or fraction thereof per annum.
For the 8th, 9th and 10th miles . .	Rs 30 per half mile or fraction thereof per annum.

(b) *Extensions.*

Internal Extensions—

(1) Extension without switch .	Rs. 50 per annum.
(2) Extension with switch . . .	Rs. 60 per annum.

These charges include a maximum of 110 yards of internal loop wiring. An additional charge of Rs. 12 per annum shall be made for each additional 110 yards or part thereof.

External Extensions—

External extensions outside the compound. (These extensions are not suitable for trunk speech.)	[illegible] miles subject to an extra minimum charge of Rs. 40 per annum.

457. The rates for private branch exchanges shall be as follows.—

(a) For each exchange line (Rule 437) .	Rates provided in rule 454 (a) and (b).
(b) For each connection in the same building as the private branch exchange.	Rs. 60 per annum.

This charge includes a maximum of 110 yards of internal loop wiring. An additional charge of Rs. 12 per annum shall be made for each additional 110 yards or part thereof.

(c) For each connection outside the building or for each extension to any connection to the private branch exchange	Rs. 60 per annum *plus* Rs. 20 for each 220 yards or fraction thereof, of external loop wiring subject to an extra minimum charge of Rs. 40 per annum.

458. The rates for lines not connected to an exchange shall be as follows:—

(i) for each telephone . . .	Rs. 50 per annum.
(ii) for each telephone with a switch .	Rs. 60 per annum.
(iii) for double wire up to 10 miles .	Rs. 25 per annum for each [illegible]

459. The charge for a trunk call shall be reckoned in single periods.

460. Except for the following special rates, namely:—

Calcutta-Bareilly	Rs. 5 for a single period
Calcutta-Lucknow	Rs 5 for a single period.
Calcutta-Delhi	Rs 5 for a single period.
Calcutta Bombay.	Rs 10 for a single period.
Bombay-Agra	Rs. 5 for a single period.
Bombay-Delhi	Rs. 5 for a single period.
Delhi-Patna	Rs. 5 for a single period.
Delhi-Surat	Rs 5 for a single period.

the charge payable for the use of a trunk line for a single period or fraction of a single period shall be fixed on the radial distance basis as follows —

Three annas for each 12½ miles or fraction thereof up to 100 miles and two annas for each 12½ miles or fraction thereof beyond the first 100 miles

461. Reduced charges at half the rates provided in rule 460 shall be levied for calls on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday. and the King's Birthday, and between 8 P.M. and 8 A M. on all other days

Provided that no reduction shall be made which reduces the charge to less than six annas

462. For clear line calls the charge shall be double that for ordinary calls

463. For the use of a public call office a caller shall be charged in addition to any charge due for a trunk call, the following scale of charges for each single period or fraction thereof :—

(i) within three miles of an exchange, i.e , the exchange area	2 annas.
(ii) over three miles and not exceeding seven miles from an Exchange.	4 annas
(iii) over seven miles and not exceeding 12½ miles from an Exchange.	6 annas.
(iv) every additional 12½ miles or part thereof thereafter, an extra charge of	3 annas.

464. Reduced charges at half the rates prescribed in clauses (iii) and (iv) of rule 463 shall be levied for calls on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday, and between 8 P M. and 8 A.M. on all other days; provided that no reduction shall be made which reduces the charge to less than six annas.

465. A public call office not connected to an exchange by a separate line of its own but connected to a trunk line shall be treated as if it were connected to an exchange located at the same place as the public call office. A charge of two annas for each single period or portion thereof shall be levied for the use of such a public call office in addition to the charge payable under Rule 460 for a trunk call from an exchange located at the same place as the public call office.

466. The charges for shifting a telephone connection or extension thereof shall be made on the following scale :—

(i) *For an internal shift in the same building*.—Rs. 5 for each 50 yards of internal wiring or part thereof subject to a minimum of Rs 10

(ii) *For a shift from one position to another in the same room*.—No charge

(iii) *For an external shift from one building to another which involves new line work as well as internal wiring*.—Rs 35 per connection.

This charge includes a maximum of 100 yards of internal loop wiring. An additional charge of Rs 5 shall be made for each additional 50 yards or part thereof

(iv) *For an external shift from one building to another which involves new line work but no internal wiring*.—Rs 25 per connection

(v) *For an internal shift in the same building or external shift from one building to another which does not involves any new line work or internal wiring*.—No charge

(vi) *For any shift involving only an alteration to Jumper wires in the Telephone Exchange*.—No charge

(vii) *For shifting and internal extension connection along with the parent connection* :—

(a) *from one room to another*.—The same charge as prescribed in clause (i) for the parent connection as well as for the extension.

(b) *from one building to another*.—The same charge as prescribed in clause (iii) for the parent connection and as prescribed in clause (i) for the extension

(viii) *For shifting a Private Branch Exchange*.—The charges hereinbefore prescribed for each connection including the exchange line to the main exchange

Payment of charges.

467. Save as provided in Rule 469, all charges shall be paid in advance.

468. A caller at a public call office shall pay in advance the charge for a double period :

Provided that, if the conversation does not exceed a single period, the charge for a single period shall be refunded to the caller

469. Subscribers, other than those who have connections rented by Government, shall be called upon by such officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Director-General to make a deposit of Rs. 10 when they first make use of the trunk service. Thereafter they may

at any time be called upon by such officer to vary the amount of their deposit in such manner as is, in the opinion of such officer, expedient, having regard to the extent of their previous use of the trunk service. If any subscriber fails to make or vary the deposit when so called upon, trunk service shall be withheld from him.

470. The charges for trunk calls, other than calls from Public call offices, shall be paid on presentation of the bill therefor. If the charges are not paid on presentation of the bill, they shall be recovered from the subscriber's deposit, and, if the deposit is insufficient to meet the charges, trunk service shall be withheld from the subscriber until he pays the balance.

471. The production of an account certified by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Director-General shall be sufficient proof that the charges specified therein have been incurred.

Refunds.

472. If a connection to a departmental exchange is given up after three months, but before the expiry of the period for which rent has been paid, a refund of rent proportionate to the unexpired portion of such period shall be made to the subscriber:

Provided that no refund shall be made in respect of a fraction of a month.

473. If a connection to a non-departmental exchange is given up before the expiry of the period for which rent has been paid, no refund of rent shall be made:

Provided that, if the connection has been given up by reason for the conversion of the non-departmental exchange to a departmental exchange, a refund of rent proportionate to the unexpired portion of such period shall be made.

474. If a line not connected to any exchange is given up before the expiry of the period for which rent has been paid, no refund of rent shall be made:

Provided that, if the line has been given up by reason of the conversion of the line into a departmental exchange connection or a non-departmental exchange connection, a refund of rent proportionate to the unexpired portion of such period shall be made.

No. 20-T. P. B./30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Telegram Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

"Any person may without a license establish, maintain and work a telegraph (not being a wireless telegraph) within the limits of a single house, compound or estate and not passing over or under a public road."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES, 1932.

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U

Index to correction slips—

Paste the following at the end of the book :—

Index to 4th list of corrections, dated 1st December 1933.

No. of correction slip.	Rule corrected.	No. of correction slip.	Rule corrected.	No. of correction slip.	Rule corrected.
30	15	34	180		
31	31	35	453-B		
32	38	36	454		
33	166-A				

I certify that the rules in the *Posts and Telegraphs Manual*, Volume 1-A, 1st Edition, supplied to me, have been corrected in accordance with the 4th list of corrections dated the 1st December 193 , received by me on———————— 193 .

Signature ——————————

Designation ——————————

Station ——————————, *dated the* ———————————— 193 .

Index to corrections.

Index to corrections.

Index to corrections.

GIPD—L24P&TGenl—8-11-34—4,025.